

Arafat arrives in North Yemen

SANAA (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Sana'a Friday from Saudi Arabia for talks with North Yemeni leaders. North Yemen took some Palestinian fighters evacuated last month from Beirut. Mr. Arafat, who earlier this week went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, is expected to visit Jordan and the Gulf states for the first time since the Palestinian fighters left Beirut. He is expected to leave Sana'a on Saturday. Mr. Arafat cut short a visit to Saudi Arabia two days ago to attend the funeral in Damascus of Brig. Saad Sayel, chief of staff of the PLO's armed forces, who was killed by unidentified gunmen in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon on Monday.

Jordan Times

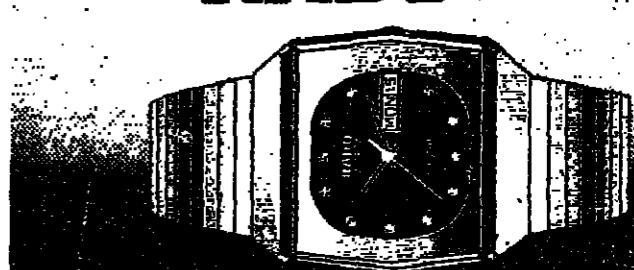
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Percey: Begin will be forced to resign

CHICAGO (R) — Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Friday Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is finished politically and will eventually be forced to resign. The Illinois Republican, in an interview with a Chicago radio station, said Mr. Begin "is mortally wounded today" as an effective prime minister mainly because he has lost the confidence of his own people. Mr. Percy also said Mr. Begin had lost the confidence "of those of us involved in the peace process." Asked if he thought the Israeli leader would be forced out of office, he said "eventually, of course."

Israel warns Cairo

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's former ambassador to Egypt, Eliahu Ben-Elissar, Friday warned Egypt not to "whittle away the thin thread of peace" with Israel. Speaking on Israel Radio, Mr. Ben-Elissar said the Egyptians "have to be wary in their suggestions and policies and not endanger the great thing that has happened between Israel and Egypt by favouring other things that we cannot accept." Egypt, the only Arab country to sign a treaty with Israel, last month called home its ambassador from Tel Aviv following the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut and has said that Israel shares the blame for the killings.

Algeria calls for Israel's expulsion from U.N. agency

ALGERIA (R) — Algeria has called for Israel's expulsion from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the 157-member U.N. agency governing international cooperation in communications. The call was made in a draft resolution circulated here on the fourth day of the ITU's six-week plenipotentiary conference. The Algerian draft condemns Israel's "massacres of the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians," and accuses Israel of continued violation of international law.

UNHCR to give \$2m to Lebanon

GENEVA (R) — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Poul Hartling, Friday announced a grant of \$2 million to Lebanon for war victims. Most of the aid will go to displaced Lebanese inside the country, with \$250,000 going to Lebanese who have taken refuge in neighbouring Syria.

Soviet pilots detained in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Two Soviet pilots of a Soviet airliner which crashed in Luxembourg on Wednesday are being held in police custody because they have refused to cooperate with an inquiry into the accident, government officials said Friday. Officials said one of the pilots was in Luxembourg; the other, who was injured in the accident, was under police guard in a Luxembourg hospital, they said. Both had refused to answer questions about the crash of the Aeroflot Tu-154-62, in which six of the 78 people on board were killed.

Kreisky to visit Tunis Oct. 9

VIENNA (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will pay an official three-day visit to Tunisia starting on Oct. 9, a spokesman said Friday. He dismissed as speculation local press reports that Dr. Kreisky might meet Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat during his visit. The spokesman said Mr. Kreisky met the leader of Lebanon's Socialist Progressive Front, Walid Jumblatt, in Vienna Thursday night but declined to comment on the meeting.



Grief-stricken families of refugees killed in Palestinian camps in west Beirut Sept. 16-17 wait for the bodies of the dead still to be dug out from the rubble last week (UNRWA photo)

Iranian offensive rekindles Gulf war

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said an Iranian offensive launched Friday east of Baghdad had failed totally but fierce fighting was continuing. A military spokesman quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the Iraqis had tried to push across the Iraqi border towards the town of Mandali, only 110 kilometres from the Iraqi capital. The offensive, at the closest point on the Gulf war battlefield to Baghdad, began at 1 a.m. Friday, the spokesman said. It was not clear from the statement whether the Iraqis had succeeded in crossing the border.

Iranian statements were equally vague on whether it was Tehran's intention to capture Iraqi territory. Tehran Radio said Iranian forces aimed to "liberate all Iranian territory still in Iraqi hands". Iraq has said that Iran failed to respect commitments under a 1975 treaty to hand back small pockets of territory down their common border which had resulted from errors in demarcating the frontier. The Iraqis seized these pockets

at the start of the Gulf war two years ago but apparently did not include them when they announced three months ago that they had withdrawn from all Iranian territory. After having withdrawn from almost all Iranian territory earlier this year, the Iraqis have beaten back an Iranian thrust into Iraq in July near the southern port of Basra. Iraq then bombed the Iranian oil export terminal at Kharg Island

(Continued on page 3)

PLO leaders comment on 'unique ties with Jordan'

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Representative in Paris Ibrahim Al-Sous said that when a Palestinian state is established, the Palestinians will have "unique relationships" with Jordan and that such relationships are logical in terms of "geography, politics and ideology."

He said an Israeli reserve unit was formed in 1975 to liquidate Palestinian fighters in Lebanon and was placed under the direct command of Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who is responsible for these massacres in collaboration with the militia of Lebanese renegade army Maj. Saad Haddad. Asked whether the PLO would recognise Israel, Mr. Sous said: "As long as the Palestinians do not

Hassan telephones Iraqi president

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has assured His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, in a telephone conversation Friday morning that Iraq's military position is good, following the Iranian offensive early in the day. President Hussein said Iraqi forces had repulsed the Iranian offensive launched against Iraqi positions in the Mandali area, and turned into a counter-offensive. Crown Prince Hassan reiterated Jordan's "confidence in the Iraqi people and the ability of their leadership to repulse the aggression as well as Jordan's full support for Iraq."

Meanwhile, an official spokesman Friday said that Jordan will not "abandon its pan-Arab responsibilities towards fraternal Iraq in implementation of the Fex summit resolutions which are based on the Arab League Charter and the joint Arab Defence Treaty." The statement also called on Arab governments to abide by these resolutions and to adopt the appropriate stand towards the new "Iranian aggression."

(Continued on page 3)

Kohl: End of a long wait, page 8

Kohl sworn in as new W. German chancellor

BONN (R) — Conservative leader Helmut Kohl was sworn in as West Germany's sixth chancellor by parliament Friday after a mid-term parliamentary vote that ousted Social Democrat (SPD) Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Kohl, 52, took the oath of office in the Bundestag (lower house) which elected him some two hours earlier by an absolute majority of 256 of its 497 members. Wearing formal dress, the new chancellor told parliament: "I swear that I will dedicate my efforts to the well-being of the German people, enhance its benefit, protect it from harm, uphold and defend the basic law and the laws of the federation, fulfil my duties conscientiously and do justice to all. So help me God."

Earlier Mr. Kohl was appointed chancellor by President Karl Carstens in a ceremony at his Villa Hammerschmidt residence.

(Continued on page 3)

Dissent over Lebanon invasion rocks Israeli forces

By Arik Bachar
Reuters

TEL AVIV — Controversy over the Lebanese war has rocked the Israeli army and dissent is affecting all ranks, according to military sources.

Since it is largely made up of reservists, the IDF (Israel Defence Force) has not remained aloof from the heated debate sparked among Israeli civilians by the invasion of Lebanon. Official spokesmen say there have been no cases of insubordination but military sources have spoken of pacifist trends never seen before in wartime. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, merriment of the invasion, said last week that he had found it impossible to mobilise one brigade mid-August because it was so a by arguments over whether Israel should launch an all-out attack on Palestinian fighters entrenched in west Beirut. Many spokesmen refuse to

divulge details of the affair. But sources said discontent in the reservist paratroop brigade reached such a level that Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan had to meet the men when some threatened to disobey the call-up.

One report said that businemen in the brigade complained they had lost income because they had spent so long in uniform. The sources said the brigade, which had just returned from a long spell of fighting, was finally redeployed south of Beirut. The newspaper Yediot Aharonot reported that when Gen. Eitan went to see the men at the assembly point, one soldier shouted: "We don't want a war—we want to go home." The incident reflected a mood of doubt and suspicion going up to the highest military levels about decisions taken by the political echelons during the war, according to reservists who have now returned from the front.

Resignation

One brigade commander renowned for his bravery resigned in August saying he could not support a possible invasion of west Beirut.

Israeli newspapers reported that a senior infantry commander met Mr. Sharon last week and urged him to resign. Even as battle raged in Lebanon, criticism of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies was voiced by soldiers sent to fight a war they were not sure was necessary. Troops who have returned from the battlefields said petitions were circulating among frontline units as soon as a temporary lull prevailed in eastern Lebanon after the first week of fighting. Criticism mounted considerably when the war, originally proclaimed to clear a 45-kilometre strip along Israel's border, expanded far northwards. Military experts say discontent

Chief justice agrees to head massacre enquiry commission

Israeli majority continues to support Begin's policies

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his ruling Likud Party Friday appeared to have retained grassroots popularity despite mass protests over the Beirut massacre.

The latest opinion poll showed Likud's standing had slipped only slightly and that in an election it would win half the seats in the Knesset (parliament)—far more than the party now controls.

The poll was published in the Jerusalem Post shortly before Chief Justice Yitzhak Kahan announced he would head the three-man judicial commission to investigate the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila camps.

The prime minister asked Mr. Kahan to set up the commission after his coalition came under

massive pressure to initiate a full-scale inquiry to establish whether Israeli soldiers could have stopped the Lebanese militiamen who carried out the killings.

Mr. Kahan, 69, appointed fellow Supreme Court Judge Aharon Barak and retired Maj.-Gen. Yona Efrat, 56, as the other two members of the commission.

A statement issued by his office Thursday said the prime minister took no responsibility for the killings in the Sabra and Shatila camps but only for decisions taken by the government and state officials.

The statement was released following local press reports that Mr. Begin had suggested to a parliamentary committee he was now prepared to accept some responsibility for the killings.

Israel Radio said the commission would start work after the week-long Jewish festival of the Tabernacles in about eight days' time.

There was no word whether the commission, which has the authority to subpoena witnesses and documents, would hold its sittings in public.

A report in the Jerusalem Post said high-ranking figures in the Likud Party would like to call a general election after the commission presented its report early next year.

The new opinion poll, taken just before and after the massacre, showed Likud would now be likely

to top the vote.

It reported that before the killings Likud could have expected to win 64 seats in the 120-member Knesset but would now gain 60. In the last election 15 months ago Likud captured only 48 seats.

Support for the Labour opposition increased after the massacre from an expected 34 seats to 39, the pollsters said.

The findings seemed to back Mr. Begin's claim that the mass protests of the past two weeks have been principally from long-time opponents while his supporters—mostly Sephardi (North African and Oriental) Jews—have stayed loyal.

They were also in line with another poll this week which reported that Mr. Begin and his hard-line Defence Minister Ariel Sharon

(Continued on page 3)

Suspect reportedly confesses to Gemayel's murder

Habib continues Mideast mission

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib returned to Beirut Friday to pursue American efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and promote President Reagan's proposals for peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Habib declined to say anything about his mission to reporters, but official sources said he had briefed Lebanon's new President Amin Gemayel on his latest talks in Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. They added that he was expected to move on next to Syria. Mr. Habib later travelled to Syria, U.S. embassy officials said in Damascus. They said they had no programme for his stay there as Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul

Halim Khaddam had not yet returned from New York where he addressed the U.N. General Assembly and met U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

With Israeli troops now withdrawn from Beirut and replaced by a multi-national force, diplomats say the U.S. wants to negotiate the removal from the rest of Lebanon of all foreign forces, chiefly the Israeli and Syrian armies and Palestinian fighters in the north and east.

The United States is also determined to press ahead with President Reagan's proposals for an overall Middle East peace settlement, which call for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Meanwhile, several Beirut newspapers published a report that a man directly involved in the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel last month had been arrested.

The report, which was the first widely-circulated news of any kind since the investigation into the killing, originated from the privately-owned Central News Agency, run by men known to be close to Bashir Gemayel's Fatah faction.

One of the newspapers which published it most prominently was the party organ Al-Amal, which also added some details it said it

(Continued on page 3)

Gromyko blasts American 'manoeuvres in Mideast'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko charged Friday that the United States was obsessed with the idea of winning the arms race but that Moscow would see "that it does not happen."

What he termed the apostles of the arms race, "with the cold-blooded composure of gravediggers," were already speculating on the number of casualties there would be in a nuclear war, he said. Mr. Gromyko asked whether Israel could "commit aggression and perpetrate genocide" against the Palestinians without a strategic consensus with the United States, he told delegates: "Look at the bachelors who are taking place in the Middle East, where a frantic search is under way for new clients to harness them to the Pentagon's military strategy."

While the Israelis were rubbing their hands gleefully, he said, their aggression in Lebanon had already turned into a serious political and moral defeat.

He said the Camp David accords were the root cause of the Lebanese tragedy and he rejected President Reagan's peace plan. "Washington's recent statements, which it is serving as a Middle East settlement plan, confirm that they are still thinking there in terms of dictat and enmity with regard to the Arabs, rather than in terms of peace," Mr. Gromyko said.

While most states agreed there could be no durable Middle East peace unless the question of an independent Palestinian state was resolved, he said, the Washington plan stated explicitly that the United States was against such a creation.

U.N. defers action on probe into Beirut massacre

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council has deferred action on a proposal that a special investigator be appointed to look into the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut refugee camps. After three days of private consultations, members scheduled an open meeting and a draft resolution was tabled. But following further closed-door talks it was announced Thursday night that the matter was being put off indefinitely.

Usually reliable sources said there were Arab objections to the terms of reference.

The draft resolution would have asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to name the investigator to conduct an inquiry "in a manner and in accordance with modalities acceptable to the government of Lebanon."

A proposed complementary statement following the adoption of the resolution would declare that the secretary-general's representative "not conduct his investigations in Lebanese territory."

Hazem Nuseibeh of Jordan, the only Arab member of the 15-nation council was said to have recommended deferment of the issue. He was backed by Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative at the United Nations.

Mr. Nuseibeh will be president of the council during October, succeeding Masahiro Nishibori of Japan under the monthly rotational system.

The General Assembly approved a resolution last Friday recommending that the Security Council set up an inquiry into the Beirut massacre.

The killings have been attributed to right-wing Lebanese militiamen permitted by Israeli troops to enter the two camps for a "mopping up" of PLO fighters.

'Marine's death will not alter U.S. stand on Lebanon'

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Friday the death of an American Marine in Lebanon would not diminish the U.S. commitment to keep troops there on a peacekeeping assignment.

"It's a great tragedy," Mr. Reagan told reporters as he appeared outside the White House with visiting Panamanian President Ricardo de la Sprilla. "We're terribly sorry about it."

When asked if the death would affect his commitment to keep Marines in Lebanon until the Lebanese government believes it controls the situation, Mr. Reagan replied: "They'll stay."

The Marine was killed and three others were injured Thursday when a cluster bomb exploded while they were clearing the Beirut airport area of munitions.

Some members of Congress cited the incident in arguing that Mr. Reagan should not have sent the 1,200 Marines to Lebanon without invoking the War Powers Act. The 1973 law was designed to limit a president's authority to commit troops to combat overseas.

Meanwhile in Beirut, the U.S. military command has confirmed that the blast which killed one of its Marines and injured three others at Beirut airport Thursday was caused by a cluster bomb.

Israel has been using American-made cluster bombs of various types during its operations in Lebanon but a U.S. military spokesman said it could not be immediately assumed that the weapon involved was of American origin.

A statement from the command of the U.S. contingent in the multi-national Lebanon peace force said the incident occurred while the Marines were clearing explosives.

The device exploded as it was being removed, killing a combat engineer, the statement said. It said the weapon involved was a 155-millimetre "improved conventional munition."

Khaddam meets Shultz

Secretary of State George Shultz met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam in New York Thursday to discuss Lebanon.

A U.S. spokesman said later Mr. Khaddam reaffirmed Syria's willingness to pull its troops out of Lebanon, if Israel also withdrew and if Lebanon requested a Syrian departure.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has also signalled Israel's willingness to leave Lebanon, saying Israel did not "covet one inch" of Lebanese territory.

Thus far, however, Washington has been unable to negotiate a timetable for a withdrawal of the two armies from Lebanon.

FEATURES

China expands tourist trade

By Richard Pascoe
Reuter

PEKING — More foreigners than ever before are visiting Tibet as the Chinese authorities gradually expand a lucrative tourist trade, although most of the vast Himalayan region remains strictly closed to visitors.

Some 1,500 foreign tourists are expected to visit Tibet this year, nearly double the number in 1981 and four times the total in 1980 when it was first opened, according to officials in Lhasa.

Discounting the Chinese, who do not regard themselves as foreigners, and several hundred Nepalese traders who live there by long tradition, the roof of the world has probably never seen so many strangers in its history except when it has been invaded.

Now that China has abandoned its attempt to stamp out Tibet's powerful Lamaist religion and freedom of belief has been restored, the monasteries and palaces of Lhasa have become tourist attractions as well as Buddhist shrines.

On a recent visit, I saw little evidence on the tourist route of the mass destruction of the Maoist cultural revolution of the late 1960s and early 1970s in which most of Tibet's 3,000 monasteries and temples were closed and many reduced to heaps of rubble.

There are only several dozen left, but some have been restored so well that a stranger might

believe nothing ever went wrong. Outside a gate into the Potala Palace, the magnificent 17th century hilltop fortress that towers over Lhasa, a faded Chinese slogan is just visible.

"Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party," it proclaims in huge red characters that several coats of paint have been unable to obliterate.

Such slogans are no longer considered appropriate on the walls of the one of Tibet's most sacred Buddhist holy places.

The Potala was once the seat of the Dalai Lamas, the god-kings of Tibet, the last of whom lives in exile in India where he fled after an abortive anti-Chinese rebellion in 1959.

Inside, Tibetan pilgrims in tattered clothes mingle with groups of retired American businessmen painting up endless staircases and through a labyrinth of corridors — the foreigners short of oxygen at 3,600 metres.

Many of the Tibetans have come a long way too, from far-flung parts of the region to pay homage to gilded images of their dead rulers and to pray, perhaps in vain, for the Dalai Lama's eventual return.

They kowtow before ranks of Buddhist deities in the honeycombed of gloomy galleries leaving their offerings of yak butter to fuel the countless open lamps.

The Potala's dungeons and the nearby museum, with its chamber of horrors of lifelike pottery serfs

being tortured by evil monks and lords while children are buried alive, are no longer on the regular tourist itinerary.

New propaganda

Nowadays China has a more subtle approach to propaganda. In the Dalai Lama's summer palace, the Norbulingka, his bed is no longer left unmade as it was two years ago to show that he had left in an undignified hurry — which may have been untrue.

The Chinese want to persuade him and the other 100,000 Tibetans in India to return, and are willing to forget the past, provided the exiles give up their claim to an independent state.

The influx of tourists has not been without impact on the local populations of Lhasa and the second city, Shigatse.

These are the only parts of Tibet that foreigners are normally allowed to see, except for mountaineers or trekking tours taken future afield to Gyantse or the foothills of Mount Everest, along the Nepalese border.

There is also some begging by the poor and by many healthy-looking children who do it for fun. But an official said this was not a problem since there was a long tradition of giving and receiving alms in Tibet and it was not regarded as shameful.

Foreign students who manage to get travel permits to visit Lhasa — and this can only be done at

negligent police stations which are unaware of Peking's tight regulations — get away with paying five yuan (\$2.50) a day.

Much of the money must go towards bringing in food, however. Although many tourists would be happy with a Tibetan-style meal of mutton and tsampa, the Chinese often serve up sealings or squid air-freighted from Shanghai.

All flights to Tibet go from China, mostly from the city of Chengdu in Sichuan province. There can be long delays because of bad weather even in the short summer tourist season, since pilots land at Lhasa airport by sight.

The worst prospect for the air crew is to land and then be unable to take off again due to bad weather — because they can then be grounded for days with high-altitude sickness.

It hits almost everyone within a few hours of flying in. It starts as a dreamy light-headedness — which one American tourist aptly named "Lhasitude".

The Chinese say oxygen helps, and provide each tour group with several green rubberised canvas pillows which can be refilled from cylinders in the guest houses.

Tibetans suffer too when they return from lower altitudes by plane. They say the best way to avoid it is to come overland, which allows the body time to acclimatise.



More foreigners are visiting Tibet with the new Chinese policy

Mountaineering season starts

By Elizabeth Hawley
Reuter

KATHMANDU — Mountaineers from all over the world are converging on Kathmandu for the Himalayan climbing season starting last August.

About 40 teams are expected to take part in climbs this autumn in the Nepalese Himalayas, including at least two assaults on Mount Everest, the world's highest peak.

Canadian and Spanish teams have already established base camps at the foot of Everest in preparation for separate attempts on the 8,848 metre mountain, first conquered in 1953.

So far a total of 118 men and four women have reached Everest's summit.

The latest attempts will be by 15 Canadians and 17 Spaniards.

They face a long and difficult climb, with the Canadians attempting a route through the Khumbu icefall and up the south pillar of Everest to the roof of the world.

There will be climbers on six of Nepal's 8,000-metre giant peaks this month and in October — apart from Everest, they are Lhotse, Makalu, Dhaulagiri One, Manaslu

and Annapurna One.

On Lhotse, the world's fourth highest mountain at 8,501 metres, a group of four climbers from New Zealand, Australia and Britain will be led by New Zealander Peter Hillary, 27, son of Everest's first conqueror Sir Edmund Hillary.

To the east of Everest and Lhotse, three expeditions of varying size will be scaling the world's fifth highest mountain, the 8,475-metre Makalu.

On its unconquered west face will be a team of 17 Polish mountaineers with considerable Himalayan experience plus three Brazilians who are the first from their country ever to climb in the Himalayas, under the leadership of Adam Bilczewski, 48, of Gliwice, Poland.

On Makalu's very difficult west pillar will be three Swiss led by Romolo Nottaris, 34, from Lugano, without sherpas (bearers), fixed camps or artificial oxygen, while on the north ridge a Japanese team led by Gzuo Yuda, 34, of Yokohama, will attempt a new route.

Pear route

On Dhaulagiri One, the sixth

highest mountain in the world, an 18-member Japanese team from the Kamoshika Alpine Club, led by Norio Sasaki, 48, will attempt to scale the mountain from its north face to northwest ridge via the so-called Pear Route, an ascent which has defeated eight expeditions since 1953.

Another Japanese party, which has not yet arrived in Nepal but which is understood to consist of four men from the Takamatsu Japan Worker's Alpine Federation led by Ken Kanazawa, is scheduled to scale the mountain at the same time via its standard northeast-ridge route. It is likely they will climb without sherpas, fixed camps or bottles of oxygen.

Two expeditions are also booked to climb Manaslu which is 8,156 metres high. Five Frenchmen led by Jean Paul Balmat, 36, from Chamonix, plan to forge a new and difficult route via the east ridge while a 14-strong, mainly Italian team, are due to climb the standard northeast-face route.

The lowest of Nepal's 8,000-metre mountains, Annapurna One, a mere 8,091 metres high, is also booked for two expeditions, one Anglo-Polish and one Japanese.

All the 8,000-metre peaks have been successfully scaled numerous times, but there remain the new routes and the climbs by small parties with fewer aids.

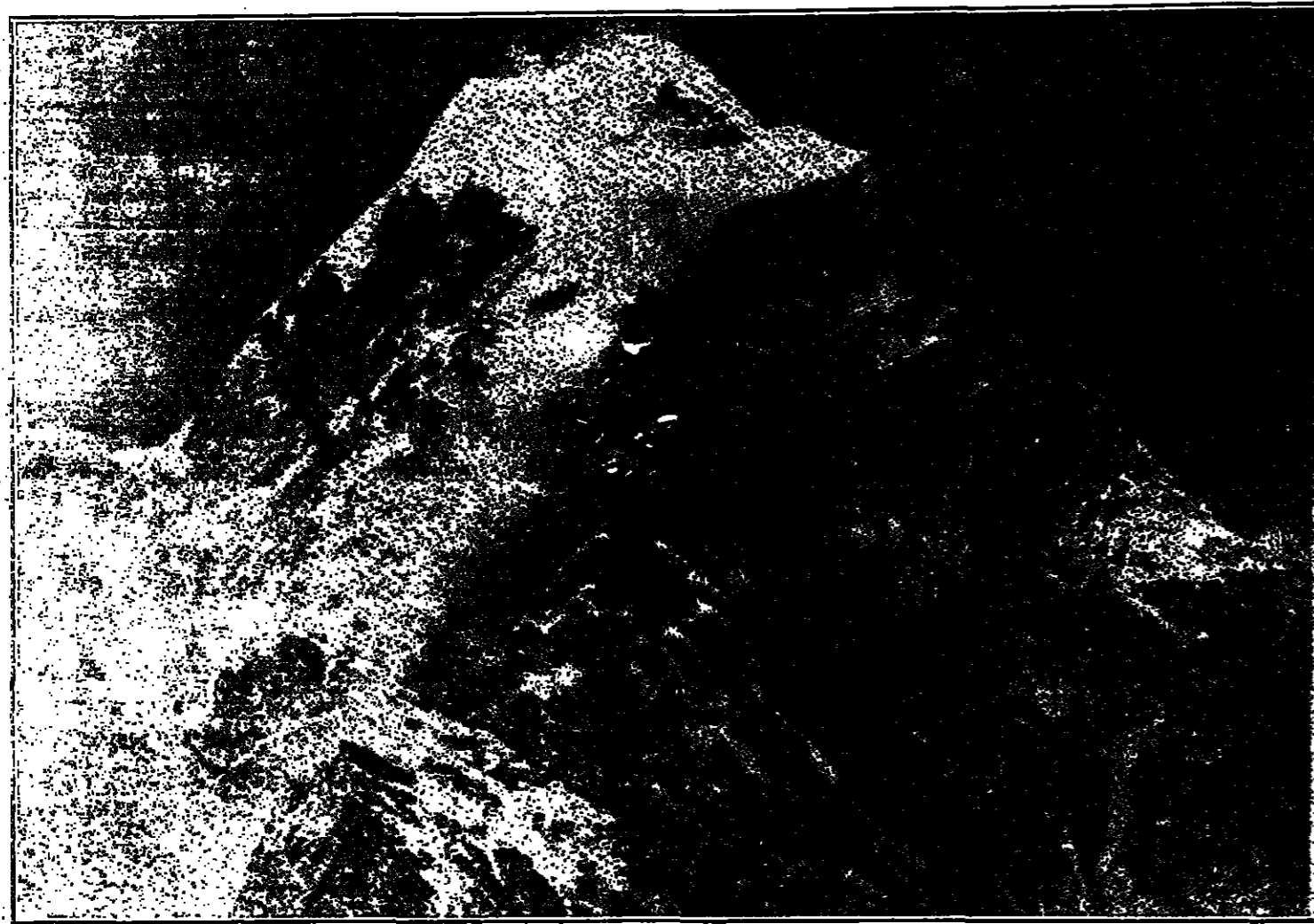
Three Scotsmen are proposing to climb the 7,996-metre Mount Npsie, a neighbour of Everest, without sherpas, fixed camps or oxygen supplies a period of just two weeks.

Leader of the group, which will attempt the unclimbed west ridge, is Malcolm Duff, 29, from South Queensferry, Scotland.

There are also smaller mountains which are still to be scaled. Two Japanese teams, who will be attempting to climb as yet unclimbed peaks, are expected here shortly.

These are Japanese from the Hokkaido Workers' Alpine Federation led by Masaru Otani who will make their attempt by any mountain on the 6,853-metre peak called Lhotse in eastern Nepal, and 10 other Japanese from the Heio Workers' Alpine Federation by Shiro Kureuchi.

They will join several climbers from the Nepal police force on 6,681-metre Koryolung a peak that has defeated one earlier attempt by Nepalese.



More attempts will be made on Everest with the new climbing season

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

JORDAN CHANNEL

06:30 Karam
06:50 Caroons
07:10 Little Hands
07:30 Move in on
07:50 Local Programme
08:10 Agricultural Programme
08:30 News in Arabic
08:50 Arabic Series
09:10 Wrestling
09:30 Arabic Play
10:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Arabic Play (continues)

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:30 French Programme
07:30 News in French
08:30 News in Hebrew
09:30 Comedy
10:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:50 News in English
11:10 Feature Film: The Exit

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
10:00 News Bulletin
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 News Bulletin
11:30 Picnic Time
12:00 Concert Hour
12:30 News Summary
13:00 News Bulletin
13:30 Great Books of Islam
14:00 Top Twenty
14:30 Date with a Star
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Classical Concert
16:00 News Summary
16:30 First Spin
17:00 News Summary
17:30 Country Music
18:00 News Headlines, Sign Off

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639, 720, 1413 KHz

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CULTURAL CENTRES

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13:30 Great Books of Islam
14:00 Top Twenty
14:30 Date with a Star
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Classical Concert
16:00 News Summary
16:30 First Spin
17:00 News Summary
17:30 Country Music
18:00 News Headlines, Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

C639 Newsdesk 6430 Keynotes 6445

CULTURAL CENTRES

JORDAN CHANNEL

06:30 Karam
06:50 Caroons
07:10 Little Hands
07:30 Move in on
07:50 Local Programme
08:10 Agricultural Programme
08:30 News in Arabic
08:50 Arabic Series
09:10 Wrestling
09:30 Arabic Play
10:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Arabic Play (continues)

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:30 French Programme
07:30 News in French
08:30 News in Hebrew
09:30 Comedy
10:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:50 News in English
11:10 Feature Film: The Exit

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
10:00 News Bulletin
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 News Bulletin
11:30 Picnic Time
12:00 Concert Hour
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Jordan bridge tournament ends

By Afifah A. Katon
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan bridge tournament which took place during the period Sept. 29 - Oct. 1 at the Commodore Hotel, was sponsored by the Jordanian Bridge Association (JBA) in cooperation with the Commodore Hotel.

There were 40 participants, most of which were members of the association and few were home bridge players.

Mr. Wadi Awad, vice president of the association told the Jordan Times. "The JBA is keen to get the home players participate in duplicate bridge—the official organized game—for it is the world wide acknowledged game."

The first two days of the tournament was for open pairs. "It was an open competition for pairs on their own. The pairs were of three kinds: men pairs women pairs and mixed pairs," Mr. Ghanem Ghanem, secretary of the JBA clarified.

The games on the last day of the tournament Friday, was for teams.

"Each team consisted of four players and sometimes five and each team competed with the other teams," Mr. Ghanem explained.

The local bridge tournament is usually held four times a year to improve the ability of the Jordanian players. "Taking the advantage of the Eid vacation, we decided to carry out this seasonal tournament during these days to provide the players with practice, to let them try to practice a new system, to establish a new partnership and to get acquainted to new players," the vice president said.

Mr. Awad also stated that the main two targets of the bridge tournaments held in Jordan is first to activate the game in different clubs in the kingdom since it is one of the brain sports, besides chess. The second target is to register and participate in the world Bridge Federation in order to take part in the Olympic games, and the European championships.

"We are trying, however, to participate in the neighbourhood bridge festivals like the ones held

in Egypt, Kuwait and Dubai," the secretary said.

The vice president contributed to Mr. Ghanem's comments by adding that they have participated in several festivals abroad during the past three years, such as the Cypriot bridge festivals held in March during the three consecutive years 1980, 1981 and 1982. "We also had the chance to participate in the Dubai bridge festival in May 1981 and our first participation abroad was in the year 1979 at the Kuwaiti bridge festival," Mr. Awad said.

He also added that Jordan had a bridge festival in July 1982 in which foreigners participated.

The vice president concluded that he would like to address all bridge players in Jordan to join in one of the duplicate bridge games conducted every Monday evening at the Merryland Hotel in Amman.

At the Commodore Hotel bridge tournament 18 cups were awarded and 12 different prizes were distributed to the winning pairs and teams.

Alia resumes flights to Beirut

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia, resumes its Amman-Beirut daily flights as of Saturday.

Alia's first plane to leave Amman for Beirut will depart at 6:30 Saturday morning and arrive at Beirut airport at 8:30. The return-flight will be at 8:45 to arrive at Amman airport at 10:15 same morning.

An Alia official spokesman said: "All Alia offices in Beirut have resumed their regular services."

35 children get presents

AMMAN (Petra) — A group of Haya Arts Centre members visited Friday Al Hussein Medical Centre, where they presented a collection of presents and toys to about 35 children on the occasion of Eid Al Adha.

Tennis expert to arrive in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — An international tennis expert, Mr. Douglas McCarthy is due to arrive in Amman at the invitation of Jordanian Tennis Federation (JTF) on Oct. 25, according to Dr. Muwaffaq Al Fawaz, head of the JTF.

Dr. Fawaz who recently returned from the International Tennis Federation annual conference held in Mexico, told the Jordan Times that Mr. McCarthy's main task is to help promote tennis in Jordan.

Dr. Fawaz said that "we had a good start" despite the lack of Jordanian tennis coaches. He also said that Mr. McCarthy will deliver specialised lectures at the Yarmouk University, the University of Jordan and several sport clubs in the country.

Furthermore with the help of JTF members he will prepare a plan to popularise the game in the country. Dr. Fawaz concluded.

Hassan sends condolences to Arafat

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Wednesday sent a cable of condolences to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on the assassination of PLO Operations Room Chief Brig.-Gen. Saad Sayel, who was killed in Lebanon on Tuesday.

Prince Mohammad's birthday today

AMMAN (Petra) — Saturday is the birthday of His Highness Prince Mohammad, born in Amman on Oct. 2, 1940.

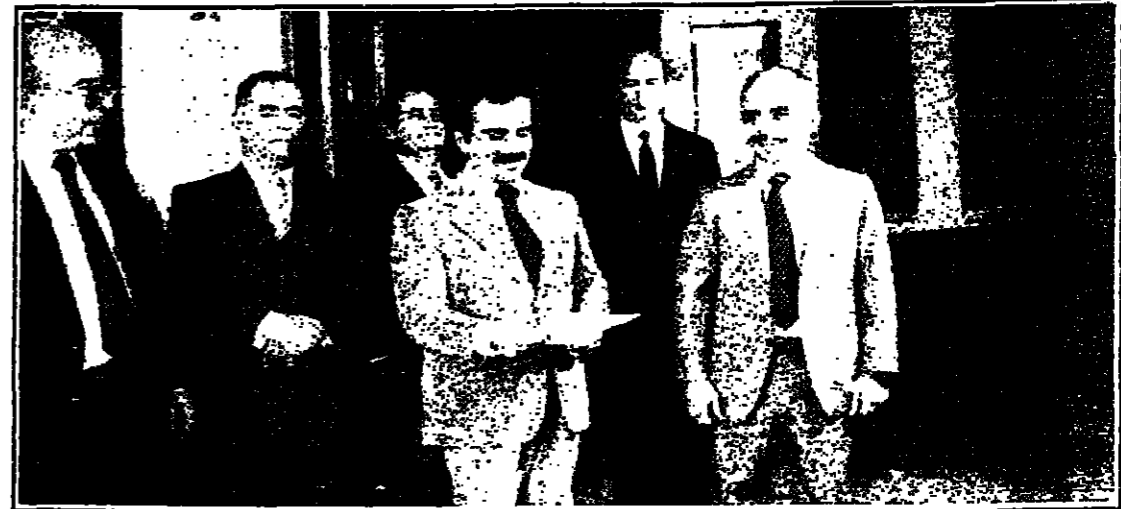
Prince Mohammad has held several positions including the post of chairman of the council of tribes in 1971, His Majesty King Hussein's personal representative in 1973, and chairman of the Higher Tourism Committee in 1977.

Prince Mohammad played an important role in activating the tourism movement in Jordan. He is also the chairman of the Royal Jordanian Chess Association.

Conference postponed

AMMAN (J.T.) — MIT and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, jointly decided to postpone the international aviation conference on "Regionalism in International Air Transport", originally planned to take place in Amman during Oct. 5-7, 1982, due to the present tragic situation in the area.

The conference will now be scheduled for April 1983, with details to be announced shortly.



AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein left Amman on Monday for a private visit to Italy expected to last several days. His Royal Highness

Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent during the King's absence abroad (Photo above) (Petra photo)

Hussein seeking accord with PLO on West Bank, Gaza

AMMAN — King Hussein has begun what he calls urgent consultations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the hope of concluding an agreement in the near future on the framework of a Palestinian-Jordanian federation that would be put to a vote in a plebiscite once Israel had withdrawn from the occupied territories.

King Hussein indicated his proposal, though not directly linked to President Ronald Reagan's Middle East plan, was meant to help unblock the peace process. He said that the plebiscite could obviously be held only after an Israeli withdrawal but that an agreement in principle between the PLO and him was already possible and could make the search for a Middle East settlement easier.

Mr. Reagan called for an "association" between Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza.

King Hussein did not specify how, or whether, his proposal differed from Mr. Reagan's call for "association" or the Palestinians' call for an independent state.

He said that despite his past bitterness with the PLO, the relationship between Jordan and the Palestinians was "the most meaningful, constructive and enduring relationship between any members of the Arab family."

King Hussein revealed for the first time the procedure that Arab

leaders are likely to adopt in following up on the eight-point programme they adopted at the meeting of the Arab League in Fez, Morocco, this month. First, he said, Mr. Arafat and the heads of state of the countries making up the seven-member commission appointed by the conference would meet again.

Then the members of the commission would fan out to present the Arab platform to the United Nations and governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

King Hussein said that most of the six Arab heads of state would address the U.N. General Assembly in their dual role as representatives of their countries and members of the commission.

He made clear there would be no negotiation with Israel at this stage, saying that talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin "would produce zero."

The King accused the Israeli government of having deliberately set the stage for the massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut because it wanted them to panic and flee to more distant Arab countries. He also said that the Begin government deliberately wanted to discredit Mr. Reagan in the Arab World and destroy the credibility of the United States, which had guaranteed the safety of the civilians in the

camp. "This was Begin's answer to Reagan," he said. But he added it would be self-defeating for the Arab governments to give in to popular bitterness over the massacre and break off their effort to bring about a Middle East settlement in contact with the United States.

"This is an emotional trap we have to avoid," he said.

In the interview, the King spoke with great urgency, often emphasising his conviction that the Middle East was at a crossroad and would slide into disaster unless a way was found to stop Israel's threats to its neighbours and to reverse the Israeli takeover of the West Bank.

He said that once the consultations between the Arabs and the big powers had shown results, he would favour an "international conference with participation of all parties directly concerned," meaning Israel and the PLO. The Soviet Union and the European powers should also take part, he said.

King Hussein made clear that he would not join the Camp David peace process, saying it had proved effective only to settle "the relatively easy problem" of Sinai and that the issues of Jerusalem, the occupied territories and the Golan Heights were incomparably more difficult to solve.

--New York Times

Guidebook on Jordan to appear soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — A guidebook on Jordan describing almost all facets of life in Jordan from politics and the economy to cooking and costumes will be appearing in November, 1982. The book, which will bear the title Jordan: A MEED Practical Guide, is the fourth in a series of guidebooks to be published by the London-based Middle East Economic Digest (MEED), which also puts out a weekly economic magazine on the Middle East.

The first individual guide-book was on Saudi Arabia and was shortlisted for the Thomas Cook Guide-book of the Year Award in 1981. The second, on Oman, was published in November 1981 and the third on the United Arab Emirates, in February 1982.

The first part of the guide-book on Jordan will be devoted to background information, which will include, among other things, biographies of His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the con-

stitution, a short history of Jordan, introduction of Islam into Jordan, archaeology, geography, manners and customs, the tribes and families of Jordan, the Badia and the bedouin way of life and Jordanian cuisine.

Part two will be a practical guide dealing with visa and entry formalities, demography, holidays, business hours, road travel, travel information, climate and other practical information that will be very useful for anyone visiting Jordan. This section will also include a two-page map of Jordan.

The third part of the book will examine the expatriate experience of living and working in Jordan and will include interviews with Arab and Western expatriates and a description of Jordanian family life.

The country's economy and major business institutions relating to it will be covered by part four, while part five will give more detailed information on doing business in Jordan.

A detailed route map of Jordan will be provided in part six, which will also include information on the various regions of Jordan: the capital; West Central Jordan; Northern Jordan; Southern Jordan; Jordan's ancient castles; The Hejaz railway; The King's Highway; desert travel; The West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Crown Prince condoles Artameh family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Friday depulised Sheikh Burnus Al-Zaban, the assistant chief of royal protocol, to convey his condolences to Artameh family on the death of retired Lt.-Col. Jaza'a Artameh.

Continued from page 1

Majority Israelis back Begin's policies

were still the two most popular politicians in Israel.

Aware that his coalition partners fear early elections, Mr. Begin has frequently spoken of going to the country to keep them from wavering in their support.

Settlers move in

Defying President Reagan's call for a halt to Jewish settlement in

occupied Arab territory, 15 Israeli families Friday moved into a new settlement in the West Bank.

The World Zionist Organisation said the new settlement of Anatot, northeast of occupied Jerusalem, would eventually house several thousand families.

It is the 103rd settlement Israel has built in the West Bank since occupying the territory in 1967.

Planned as an urban suburb

northeast of Jerusalem, the new settlement of Anatot is designed to house several thousand families eventually, the official said.

A government plan for Jerusalem calls for a wide ring of settlements with a population of 100,000 Jews to surround the city and bolster Israel's control of the area.

President Reagan has called for

Iran rekindles war

in the Gulf and sank foreign merchant vessels seeking to put in to Iranian ports.

Iraq, keen to end the war, has made a series of proposals to try to negotiate with fundamentalist government in Tehran.

Apart from withdrawing from Iran, it has offered to submit the question of who started the war, and who should pay war reparations, to international arbitration.

But Iranian leaders have proclaimed their aim of overthrowing the government in Baghdad.

Western military analysts said they believed at least 50,000 Iranian troops were involved in Friday's operation.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said the fighting centred on three heights inside "Iraqi-occupied territory", 10 kilometres (six miles) west of the Iranian border town of Sumar.

Kohl sworn in

Mr. Schmidt, the first sitting chancellor to be removed from office by parliament in a "constructive vote of no confidence," and his entire cabinet were relieved of their posts by Mr. Carstens shortly after the Bundestag vote.

But unlike Mr. Schmidt, the dismissed ministers stay in office in a temporary capacity until Mr. Kohl swears in his new cabinet on Monday.

The only exception is the post of foreign minister: The leader of the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is expected to return to the post he held in Mr. Schmidt's cabinet until two weeks ago so he can attend an informal NATO foreign ministers meeting in Quebec at the weekend.

He fell of Mr. Schmidt's government, which crumbled when the FDP quit his coalition on Sept. 17, marks the end of 16 years in which the SPD has held power.

After leaving office Mr. Schmidt joked to journalists: "I hope you'll give me a little more peace from now on." He went on to a military ceremony in which he praised the role of West Germany's armed forces in preserving peace.

Mr. Kohl told reporters after winning the Bundestag vote that his new centre-right coalition's first priorities would be to revive the economy and tackle unemployment.

His new government will be formed from his own Conservative Democratic Party (CDU), its Bavarian-based sister party the Christian Social Union (CSU) and the FDP.

Though his critics have said his government will be dragged to the right under the influence of the CSU, Mr. Kohl promised to pursue centrist policies.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.

5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.

6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.

7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
LIBRARY
ACC. NO. 44892
DATE 10 OCT 1982

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name:
Address:
Signature:

PLO leaders comment on ties with Jordan

have their independent state, the PLO would not recognise Israel, because recognition is an act of sovereignty. We will firmly insist on the principle of self-determination for the Palestinian people, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the right of every Palestinian to return home."

Mr. Sous praised the French stand towards the Lebanese conflict and said, "France has realised that the Lebanese problem cannot be resolved before resolving the Palestinian problem." He added: "We depend on France and its initiative and on the multinational force, particularly the French force, to protect the Palestinians in Beirut."

'Federation inevitable'

Fateh Central Committee member and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Palestine National Council Khaled Al Hassan has said His Majesty King Hussein's plan for a confederate or federal union between Jordan and the Palestinians will be considered after a Palestinian state is established.

He said he believes that a Palestinian federation with Jordan is inevitable.

In an interview with the Dutch Radio, Mr. Hassan said U.S. President Reagan's Middle East plan included "points not in line with Israel's policy, such as opposition

to the construction of settlements, rejection of Israel's interpretation of the autonomy, and adoption of the Palestinian position in recognising that the Palestinian issue is not an issue of refugees."

Mr. Hassan said the Fez Arab summit resolutions "were clear as regards the Palestinian issue," namely Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the establishment of the Palestinian state.

Mr. Hassan said that the "end of the state of war with Israel depends on the implementation of the Fez summit resolutions which focus on the establishment of the Palestinian state."

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Economic troubles and challenges facing France tarnish the popularity of Francois Mitterrand

By John Bartram
 Reuter

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand's popularity has plunged to its lowest level since he swept to power last year, just as his socialist government faces its toughest economic challenge yet this autumn.

Sensing that public opinion may have turned against the government, the right-wing opposition has stepped up its attacks on what it portrays as the administration's inability to handle the economic crisis.

As France returned to work this month after its long summer break, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre said Frenchmen were now witnessing "the twilight of the magicians and the rout of the illusionists."

Last week his political mentor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, eager to repair a tarnished image, judged the moment right to try to start a comeback.

In the first television interview since his crushing defeat at the polls in May last year the former president said it was now clear that socialism did not work in France.

Employers leaders, small businessmen, farmers and even some of the government's political allies have joined in a chorus of protest in what the public opinion polls describe as its problem of credibility.

Political commentators say the government's honeymoon period ended this summer and the coming weeks will probably decide whether it can hold the support of many disaffected centre electors whose votes allowed it to topple Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Mitterrand's economic woes were highlighted last week when France was forced to apply for a four billion dollar credit from international banks to avoid a third devaluation of the franc.

Opposition sources said its new confidence was strengthened by two opinion polls published earlier this month which put the popularity of Mr. Mitterrand and his government at its lowest so far.

An IFOP poll in the magazine Le Point showed a drop of 11 points in Mr. Mitterrand's standing over the summer and a fall of 10 points in popularity for his prime minister, Pierre Mauroy.

In a separate poll in Le Nouvel Observateur by the Sofres organisation 51 per cent of people questioned said the government's economic policy was "going in the wrong direction."

Economic analysts said the turning point came last June when the socialists were forced by a lack of international confidence in their high spending policies to devalue the franc for the second time in eight months and introduce a wages and prices freeze until the end of October.

This complete turnaround in economic policy made many Frenchmen and even the government's most ardent supporters realise that there is no magic cure for the recession, the analysts said.

To the strains of Wagner and Verdi, Gerard Deuil, leader of the activist union of small businessmen, led a torchlight procession of 15,000 supporters through Paris streets last week complaining that they no longer wanted to be milked dry by the socialist government.

Many businessmen think that new taxes, high state spending on social programmes and what they see as a lack of real support for industry are hampering their chances of expansion.

"You won't find many industrial leaders in France who will welcome this government's management of the economy," said the manager of the European subsidiary of one American multinational.

Industrial peace

Farmers, usually the most vociferous French group, say the government's handling of the economy as the freeze ends will be vital in deciding whether industrial peace reigns this winter.

Snipers also emerged from among the government's political allies when the Unified Socialist

Party (PSU), a minor socialist grouping, accused it of sacrificing some of its initial social aims for a new-found faith in the need to reduce inflation.

Mr. Mauroy is now staking his political future on being able to persuade trade unions and employers to accept a long period of voluntary restraint after statutory controls are lifted, the analysts said.

In the Sofres poll 71 per cent of people interviewed said they thought "things would go badly" and inflation was likely to rise sharply again once the freeze ends.

The stiff controls brought the annual inflation rate in August down to 10.9 per cent from 13.8 per cent in May.

According to the analysts Mr. Mitterrand may decide to reshuffle his government if the prime minister does not succeed in the autumn wage negotiations.

Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement or Social Affairs Minister Pierre Bergey, a close party confidant of the president, are most often tipped as possible successors.

Mr. Mitterrand does not face re-election until 1988 and his government is assured of an overall socialist majority in parliament for another four years.

But the unofficial campaign has already begun for nationwide elections next March to town hall and city councils in which political observers say the government is

certain to suffer for its economic performance.

The main opposition parties, the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) led by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac and the centrist Union for French Democracy (UDF), won the four parliamentary by-elections held in January.

They also widened their control of regional French assemblies in voting last March. The French Communist Party, with four government ministers, has so far managed to close ranks with the socialists despite its fierce opposition to wage controls.

The CGT Communist-led trade union, the largest in France, is giving its passive support to the government's attempts to purge the economy of inflation but support from other union leaders has been mixed.

France's spiralling trade and balance of payments deficit are expected by many economists to double this year, have sapped the strength of the currency, weakened international confidence, and forced the government to change course and take defensive action.

Mr. Mitterrand recognised last week that many of France's productive methods were outdated. But he blamed international financial tension rather than socialist policies for France's economic problems.

One code for all

THE PAST two weeks have been full of reports out of Israel about how the shock of the massacre of Palestinian civilians in two refugee camps in Beirut has jolted Israel and forced it and its many friends and admirers in the West to come to terms with an Israel that is not above the moral code of other nations. This is an overdue event, and one that will prove in the end to be to the benefit of Israel, the Palestinians, the Arabs as a whole and the entire world. We may be branded as insensitive for saying so, but we feel strongly that one of the greatest misfortunes of modern history has been to ascribe to the Jews and the Israelis a certain special moral status because of the mass murder of Jews during the Nazi era. One cannot find redemption for past crimes by giving the survivors of those crimes a moral carte blanche that includes an ability to disregard the code of conduct by which the rest of the world is asked to live. The fact that Israel, and its acts of state terrorism, has in some gruesome ways repeated against Palestinians some of the acts of savagery that were committed against Jews earlier in this century is a horrible irony—but it is a fact of history that will not go away, and that cannot

be evaded by making repeated references to the crimes of earlier generations, in different circumstances, in other countries.

If the Jewish people wish the state of Israel to be accepted in the Middle East by the Arab people of the Middle East, they and their friends in the West must stop ascribing to Israel a special, higher morality than that to which the rest of us must adhere. To judge Israel and the acts of the militaristic crowd that governs Israel by a different standard than other countries' is in itself the epitome of a racism built upon the concept of a special moral status derived from special historical experiences. It is this western penchant to look upon Israel as a morally special and distinct entity that fuels the militaristic instinct of Israel's generals, who continue to justify today's killings of Arabs by yesterday's atrocities against Jews in Europe.

Israeli aspirations to be accepted in the Middle East as a recognised state have to be based on a universal code of conduct that binds together all human beings in all countries. The sooner this happens, the sooner Israel can aspire to live as a normal nation-state.

East-West ping-pong diplomacy develops into use of acupuncture in eye surgery

By Peter Mosley
 Reuter

HONG KONG — The world's only flying eye hospital heads for China Wednesday and a busy two-week programme of operations including eye surgery under acupuncture.

It is the highlight of the second international tour by the New York-based Project Orbis, which uses a converted DC-8 airliner to spread information on the latest techniques in eye surgery.

So far some 200 eye operations have been performed aboard the white-and-silver plane — not actually while flying but parked at airports as far apart as Colombia and Turkey.

The World Health Organisation WHO estimates there are 40 million blind people in the world today and that the figure will rise to 100 million by the year 2,000 unless dramatic steps are taken to arrest the trend.

Orbis, a non-profit-making project financed mainly by donations, aims to provide both the drama and the best answer: A much wider world exchange of information and surgical techniques, according to medical coordinator Dr. Robert Munsch, from St. Louis, Missouri.

The Orbis DC-8 will fly to Can-

ton, southern China, and park at the airport. It will operate just like a hospital — and an advanced one at that, complete with ultra-modern operating suite fitted with its own laser and microsurgery equipment.

Chinese eye specialists who invited the team to China have selected the patients and named some of the surgeons, including acupuncture specialists.

"We've been promised operations under acupuncture anaesthesia and we're all very excited about that," Dr. Munsch told reporters here.

But the man who conceived Project Orbis 10 years ago, Dr. David Paton of Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, stressed: "Our goal is not to provide miracles for individual patients today, but future miracles for the world's sightless."

Orbis, by furthering the exchange of knowledge and techniques among eye doctors of the world, hopes to spread the benefit to 12 million people in the coming decade.

Its first tour earlier this year took Orbis, with its three fulltime doctors, four nurses, ana-

esthetists, audio-visual technicians and flight crew, to five countries in Latin America.

In its second tour it has visited Britain, West Germany and Turkey, and after China it will visit other countries in Asia.

The DC-8, with its red cross on the fuselage and orbis emblem on the tailplane, features sophisticated audio-visual equipment that would be envy of many television stations.

His enables surgeons — visitors and nationals of the host countries to sit back in a special viewing

room and watch microsurgery being performed in the adjoining operation room.

The camera is embodied in the surgeon's microscope and split-screen techniques are used so viewers can see simultaneously the surgeon's hands and the patient's eye.

The Chinese have particularly asked to see and conduct operations for glaucoma, cataracts — a major problem in China — and corneal transplants and study the use of laser surgery as an outpatient technique.



NATO pressed to increase its spending on arms to match Warsaw Pact

By Robert Trautman
 Reuter

BRUSSELS — The Reagan administration is all but certain to press for increased defence spending by NATO to meet what it sees as a growing Soviet military threat when alliance ministers hold their annual meeting here in November.

This has become clear from comments by a senior U.S. diplomat here, who asked that his name not be used, and from public calls by NATO commander General Bernard Rogers.

The diplomat said the United States would ask for a bigger contribution to NATO despite the recession being suffered by alliance members.

His view and those of Gen. Rogers echo feelings in the Pentagon and by some congressmen, who have called for a 10 per cent cut in the 250,000 U.S. troops in Western Europe if European nations did not do more for their own defence.

These leaders note that President Reagan is planning increases of seven per cent in U.S. military spending, and that NATO nations have pledged only three per cent of their gross national product after inflation is taken into account—for defence needs.

But the diplomat said the United States would not ask for a fixed increase beyond the three per cent, although Gen. Rogers said a four per cent rise was needed if agreed-to force modernisation goals were to be met by the deadline of 1988.

Force modernisation was agreed to by NATO leaders in 1977 and 1978, with the leaders further agreeing that three per cent increases in arms spending would be needed to achieve it.

The diplomat, while not setting a target, said: "We need to do more ourselves and our allies need to do more on the conventional (non-nuclear) side."

But Gen. Rogers has been more specific. At a news conference in Wertheim, West Germany, where he visited troops taking part in the alliance's annual autumn war games, he told reporters that four per cent was needed for NATO modernisation.

Gen. Rogers cited what he called the widening gap between the conventional forces of NATO and those of the Soviet-led Warsaw pact.

"It will mean additional sacrifices on the part of the people," he said.

Emphasising that a strong conventional defence was needed to

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Emphasising that a strong conventional defence was needed to prevent nuclear war, Gen. Rogers said:

"We have mortgaged the defence of Western Europe, the defence of NATO, to the nuclear response because nations have not been prepared to pay the cost for a credible and adequate conventional capability."

prevent nuclear war, Gen. Rogers said:

"We have mortgaged the defence of Western Europe, the defence of NATO, to the nuclear response because nations have not been prepared to pay the cost for a credible and adequate conventional capability."

But he dismissed threats in Congress to pull out 10 per cent of the U.S. troops in Western Europe if Western Europe did not do more for its own defence.

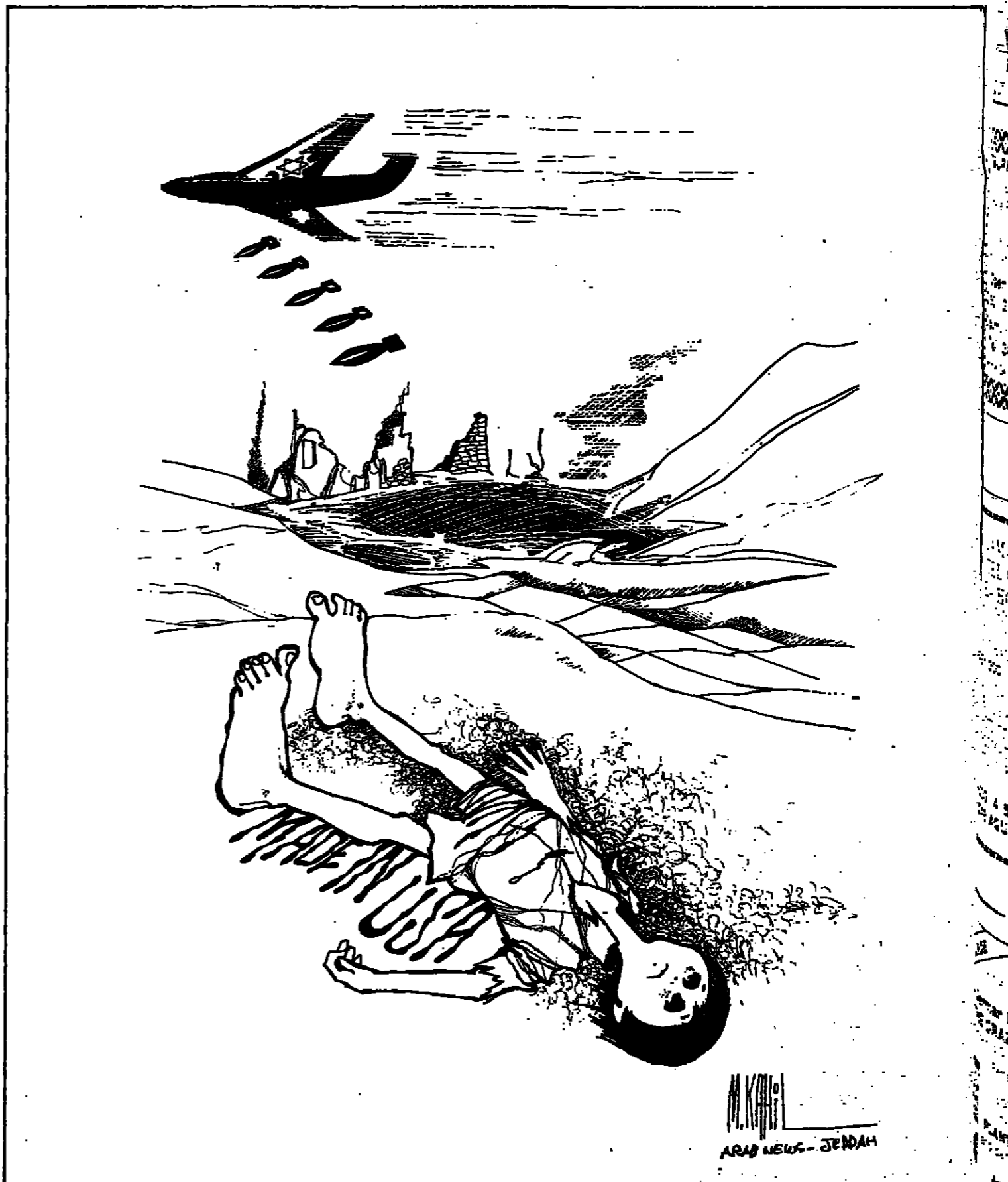
"If those who espouse this suggestion think that cutting it by any percentage is going to cause West Europeans to do more, they are silly," he said.

But both the diplomat and the general said Western European nations were already doing far more for the common defence than was some times thought.

Gen. Rogers said if war was to break out today, Western European nations would provide 90 per cent of the land forces and 75 per cent of the air and navy forces.

In addition, he said, West Germany still picks up the cost of the U.S., British and French forces in West Berlin.

And, he continued, during the 1970s when the United States was cutting its defence spending by two per cent, Western Europe was increasing its by two per cent.



By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

FOR GENERATIONS, Bolivians have said that to be a Bolivian was to be a beggar sitting on a throne of gold. Though the average Bolivian has one of the lowest living standards in the Western Hemisphere, the resources of the enormous and lightly populated country are immense.

Its mineral wealth is literally legendary. The city of Potosi was one of the principal sources of silver for the Spanish empire and in the 17th century had all the appearance of a Klondike or California gold rush town.

Never, however, has the Bolivian beggar been worse off or the golden throne more valuable than today. Earlier last month (September) the Bank of America passed on to 128 banks in its consortium of lenders to Bolivia that, once again, Bolivia would not be able to meet even the \$10.2 million interest payments due on outstanding loans. The banks may have been disheartened. They cannot have been surprised.

The saga of the country's extreme foreign exchange crisis has been going for two years or more and delays on payments have already occurred several times before.

This chapter of the story began a decade ago when, for a year or so, it seemed possible that the 5.6 million Bolivians, with their annual average per capita income of \$570, could break out of their cycle of poverty among potential riches.

The president of the day, a diminutive and energetic General Hugo Banzer, seized and kept the presidential palace for four years—outlasting by far the average stay in office of less than a year that Bolivia has grown accustomed to expect from its fleeing rulers.

During this time of relative political stability, the government carried out a borrowing programme unheard of in the country's history and put money to work developing potentially rich oil wells and natural gas deposits, and building refineries for Bol-

ivia's great diversity of metals, from tin and lead to zinc and silver, which had hitherto been smelted abroad.

The big investment programme, though it suffered from shortcomings ranging from the contracting of inadequate Soviet technology to corruption and speculation, might have done marvels for the economy had not the world economy taken a downturn. By the end of the 1970s it was depressing the prices of Bolivia's exports, while at the same time pushing up the cost of a foreign debt which was passing the \$3 billion mark.

Lost hopes

This year, the price of the principal mineral export, tin, has fallen to \$1 a pound less than the \$5.35 it costs Bolivia to produce it.

Bolivia was scheduled to produce 30,000 tons of tin this year, 200 tons more than last year.

At the same time, the country's high hopes of a decade ago that it was about to become a comfortable exporter of oil have been dashed. Though production is creeping up slowly, it barely exceeds consumption. There were big problems even when Bolivia was able to produce hydrocarbons in quantity in the form of natural gas.

Its southern neighbour, Argentina, contracted in 1975 for 200 million cu ft of natural gas a day at a price which stood at the beginning of this year at \$3.82 per 1,000 cu ft. Since the Falklands war, however, an economically depressed Argentine industry has wanted to cut natural gas imports and has been hard-put to pay for what it was willing to take.

With faltering incomes, successive governments have had to depress consumption way below

the levels of poverty at which majority of Bolivians live. The results have been strikes, disruption and political instability.

The only growth sector of the economy has been narcotics. Foreign demand has boomed for cocaine from the leaves of the coca bushes which have for centuries been used medicinally by the Bolivian peasantry. Immense fortunes have been made by traffickers who have bought leaves from farmers, processed them and smuggled cocaine base or pure cocaine to markets in the U.S. and elsewhere.

A few weeks ago, one of the more notable Bolivian traffickers offered to pay off the national debt out of his own pocket in exchange for government favours. No one in Bolivia believed he did not have the money to do it.

The narcotics trade has sown bribery and corruption throughout the country and senior

officers, in the government have been known to be making fortunes. Little of this money, however, found its way into the domestic economy, for most of the trading profits were banked outside the country.

The latest paradox was added to a Bolivian history already full of paradoxes when foreign banks were obliged to reschedule \$450 million of debt in April last year while it was clear that the Bolivian narcotics and military fraternity could easily have paid this money out of their current bank accounts. The rescheduling was made dependent on an agreement with the International Monetary Fund for a further round of budgetary austerity.

The government never felt itself strong enough to impose yet more austerity on an already hard pressed and rebellious population. No deal was struck with the Fund and the commercial bankers have

had to give successive waivers and forget their hopes of getting the IMF to police and help to guarantee the agreement they signed.

Meanwhile, inflation has mushroomed, rates for dollars on the black market have rocketed until the banks last month were forced to close exchange operations for want of dollar notes to circulate.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of any upturn to the legitimate economy in Bolivia—unless, of course, the drug traffickers were to take the unlikely step of bringing their dollars home from banks in Panama, Switzerland, and Miami.

— Financial Times news feature

Bolivians: Beggars on a golden throne

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Commonwealth Games begin with an Australian bang

BRISBANE (R) — Hosts Australia started the Commonwealth Games party off with a bang Friday by snapping up medals in all nine events decided on the first day of competition.

But there was little cause for celebration in the Canadian camp—their pre-games boasts carried a hollow ring.

The Australians, still smarting after their humiliation by Canada's swimmers at the 1978 Edmonton Games, clearly won the first round of what has emerged as the nuddle match of the Brisbane Games.

They carried off five golds in swimming, diving, weightlifting and shooting and left for the games village with six other medals glinting around their necks.

The Canadians returned with a meagre haul of one silver and one bronze to their credit, knowing they face an uphill task if they are to repeat the sort of success they enjoyed as hosts four years ago.

In the absence of a serious challenge from Canada, England were the only nation to stay within range of Australia with a gold medal treble in swimming, cycling and weightlifting. The remaining title went to Scotland who lifted the air rifle team shooting crown, a new event.

Pride of place in Australia's roll of honour went to the men's 4x100 metres freestyle relay swimmers who chopped nearly three seconds off the Commonwealth record set by Canada four years ago.

Their winning time of three minutes 24.17 seconds left the hapless Canadians floundering in third place behind England. The man Australia had to thank for their emphatic triumph, second-leg swimmer Michael Delany from Beauty Point, New South Wales, clocked a remarkable split time of 50.52 seconds.

But neither the Australians nor the Canadians had the speed to

match England's June Croft in the other swimming final, the women's 100 metres freestyle.

Croft won in 57.04 seconds—one of a clutch of games records in the Chandler Sports Centre pool—and admitted: "It was hurting at the end."

Australia suffered their only bad moment while leading the 100 km cycling team time trial by 50 seconds with 25 km to go.

Ricky Flood punctured and lost 15 valuable seconds—which proved the signal for the determined English squad to shrug off their own bike problems and push through to take the gold by six seconds.

It was a defeat Australia could have done without after leading for most of the race. But the disappointment quickly faded when the hosts grabbed two of Friday's three shooting titles, in the free pistol and full-bore rifle team events.

Draw for second round of European club soccer competitions announced

ZURICH (R) — The odds of English soccer champions Liverpool winning the European Cup for the fourth time shortened considerably when they were paired with JK Helsinki of Finland in the second round draw here Friday.

Liverpool, winners in 1977, 1978 and 1981, should build up a match-winning lead in the first-leg at Anfield on October 20, but their three main rivals, holders Aston Villa, Glasgow Celtic and Juventus of Italy all face hazardous trips abroad.

Villa travel to Romania to play Dynamo Bucharest, Juventus visit ever-dangerous Standard Liege in Belgium while Celtic tackle Spanish champions Real Sociedad in San Sebastian.

All three should survive although, unlike Liverpool, their second-leg ties on November 3 are likely to be crucial.

Juventus, held to an embarrassing 3-3 draw by Denmark's Hvidovre in Wednesday's first round second-leg tie, which they won 7-4 overall, face the toughest hurdle.

Even with six members of the Italian World Cup winning in their ranks they will not relish meeting Standard Liege, runners up to Barcelona in last season's Cup-Winners Cup final.

The Real Sociedad-Celtic clash should be the highlight of the round.

The exciting young Scots overcame Johan Cruyff's Ajax in the first round and hopes are high in Glasgow that Celtic can repeat their 1967 triumph.

But the Spaniards will be eager to regain prestige after the abysmal World Cup showing and goalkeeper Luis Arconada, midfielder Jesus Zamora, who should have recovered from a recent knee operation in time to play, and striker Jesus Satriestegui will be keen to make amends.

The Cup-Winners Cup produced a string of interesting ties and holders Barcelona will need all Diego Maradona's magic if they are to overcome Yugoslavia's Red Star Belgrade.

Another Argentine, Osvaldo Ardiles, will return to Britain with

Paris St. Germain who were drawn against Welsh Cup holders Swansea.

His former colleagues at Tottenham will be too busy to cheer him on, however, they will be entertaining West Germany's Bayern Munich, Champions of Europe from 1974-76, on the same night.

Real Madrid, still the most famous name in Europe although the last of their record six Champions' Cup triumphs was 16 years ago, should qualify for the Cup-Winners' quarter finals at the expense of Hungary's Ujpest Dozsa.

Roma, who beat England's Ipswich in the first round, should have little difficulty in despatching Sweden's Norrkoeping but Napoli can expect stiff resistance from West Germany's Kaiserslautern.

Glasgow Rangers, who beat Borussia Dortmund in the first round are likely to face West German opposition again. They meet the winner of the Cologne-AEK Athens tie in which the West Germans hold a 1-0 advantage with a home match in the second leg to come.

Borg defeats Connors in \$42,000 challenge match

OTTAWA (R) — Bjorn Borg, back to form after a lengthy break from tournament tennis, Thursday night defeated long-time rival and current world number one Jimmy Connors in a five-set marathon here 1-6, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

But Borg, who opted out of the Grand Prix circuit this year after a dispute over the number of tournaments he had to play, had to battle for three hours to land the \$42,000 prize in their challenge match.

The ever-steady Borg wore down the American with his unerring serve and brilliant passing shots against a rival who, as usual, would never give up.

The 26-year-old Swede, who plans to return to the tournament circuit in January, said: "I haven't served so well for two years. If I can play this well in tournaments, I'll be very satisfied."

"Yes, I have to be very pleased

about tonight, although I was a bit stiff and started a bit slowly. Still, I am in much better condition than I was two months ago."

Connors, the current Wimbledon and U.S. Open Champion, defeated Borg in two previous exhibition matches this summer, so Thursday night's victory was sweet revenge for the Swede.

The American was far from depressed over the defeat. "Playing against Borg always gets me really eager. It was a good match for both of us, with a couple of big points that could've gone either way."

Borg's Swedish coach, Lennar Bergelin, was clearly elated that the five-time Wimbledon winner was getting back to his best form and having fun at the same time. "It was a fantastic way for him to come back. He is very relaxed and obviously loves to be playing tennis again."

Turnbull ousts doubles partner in U.S. women's indoor tennis

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Second-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia defeated her doubles partner Rosie Casals 6-3, 6-3 and third-seeded American Pam Shriver beat Lucia Romanov of Romania 6-3, 6-0 Thursday night to reach the quarterfinals of the \$125,000 U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Championships.

Fourth-seeded Barbara Potter (U.S.) was the first player to reach the semi-finals, defeating unseeded Susan Mascarin (U.S.) 6-2, 6-3 earlier in the day.

Potter will face the winner of the match between top-seeded Tracy Austin and qualifier Camille Benjamin of the United States.

Benjamin, 16, has been the surprise of the tournament. She beat seventh-seeded Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa 7-6, 3-6, 6-4 after saving four setpoints in the first set in a second-round match in the afternoon.

Shriver, 20, seventh in the world, had never faced Romanov before and, uncertain of what to do, she started poorly. She lost her serve in the second and sixth

games to tie at 3-3. But from that point on, Shriver was in command. She broke Romanov to love in the seventh game and held her serve to lead 5-3. In the ninth game Shriver trailed 15-40 before winning the last four points and the set.

In the 24-minute second set, Shriver lost five points in three service games.

Turnbull, 29, and Casals, 34, are the number one doubles team in the world and won the U.S. Open three weeks ago. In singles, however, there is a great discrepancy. Turnbull is fifth in the world and a three-time finalist this year, while Casals is 93rd.

Turnbull served especially well. She lost her serve in the fifth game of the opening set for the only time in the match. Turnbull led 4-0 in the first set and 3-1 in the second.

Turnbull now plays eighth-seeded Wendy White of the United States. White beat qualifier Claudia Monterio of Brazil 6-4, 2-0 (retired). Monterio had a leg injury.

Aston Villa to represent Europe in World Soccer Club Championship

TOKYO (R) — European Cup holders Aston Villa of England will represent Europe in the World Soccer Club Championship here later this year, the Japanese Football Association said Friday.

But Villa, who face Romania's Dynamo Bucharest in the second round of their European title defence later this month, do not yet know who their South American opponents in the world play-off will be.

Six teams have qualified for the second round of the South American Club Cup, the Copa Libertadores. They are River Plate

of Argentina, Penarol of Uruguay, Tolima of Colombia, Cobreloa of Chile, Olimpia of Paraguay and defending champions Flamengo of Brazil.

English clubs, who have won the European Cup for the past six seasons, have not always contested it: world club showdown which is to be held in Japan for the third time.

Nacional of Uruguay beat England's Nottingham Forest 1-0 in 1980 and Flamengo of Brazil beat England's Liverpool 3-0 last year in a match televised in 43 countries.

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TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI

Europe's richest horse race set for Sunday

PARIS (R) — Challengers for Europe's richest horse race—the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe—face the prospect of testing ground following a night of heavy showers.

More than an inch of rain has fallen on the Longchamp track during the last 24 hours and the official forecast for Sunday's going is now very soft.

However, a temporary rail has been constructed so the last mile will be run on fresh ground in a race with a first prize of \$282,000.

There were five forfeits this morning so the maximum number of runners will be 18.

The big question is whether or not Guy Harwood will race his crack colt, Kalaglow. The English trainer sent his assistant, Geoff

Lawson, in a private plane to inspect the track this morning and the final decision is still to be made.

David O'Brien is not too happy with the rain but he still expects to run the favourite, Assent, providing the course does not become any heavier.

Assent will leave Ireland Friday and arrive at Beauvais Airport, 75 kilometres north of Paris, accompanied by his stable companion, Adams, who will not be racing at Longchamp but is just on the flight to make Assent feel at home.

Henry Cecil confirmed Friday that he will be represented in the Arc by both Ardross, the mount of Lester Piggott, and Critique, who will be partnered by Joe Mercer.

Twelve months ago Ardross ran fifth to Arc winner Gold River and now that conditions have become testing, the six-year-old is sure to have plenty of support, especially from the English.

News from Chantilly mainly concerns the condition of Bikala, who Patrick-Louis Biancone reports to have never been in better shape. Runner-up last year, Bikala will again be ridden by 19-year-old Serge Gorli.

Biancone will also be represented by all along, who is considered to be inferior to Bikala on the home gallops.

One horse who will revel in the soft ground is the Crique head-trained Harbour. In similar conditions in May, she defeated all along by four lengths in the group one Prix Saint-Alary.

Harbour went on to take the Prix de Diane and Crique is hoping that her filly will repeat the success of Three Troikas, who dominated the 1979 Arc.

For a stable known for its reticence, there has been a lot of talk about Real Shadai, runner-up to Assent in the Prix du Jockey-Club.

This colt is reported to have improved considerably in the past months and his final work last Monday was nothing short of brilliant. When last seen on a track, Real Shadai made hacks of his rivals in the Grand Prix de Deauville.

There is no stable in better current form than that of Mitri Saliba, who will be represented by Bon Sang. Due to an accident, this colt will be much fresher than most of his rivals and his recent six-length victory in the Prix Niel proved the colt was also a top performer.

The recent rain has also been greeted with great delight by Bernard Secly whose Cadoudal won the group two Prix Hocquart on heavy ground in May.

The Embassy of Italy in cooperation with The Department of Culture and Arts and The Jordan Theatre Association present

"Italian Film Festival"

On the 8th, 9th, 10th & 11th October 1982, 8:00 p.m.

at the Chamber of Industry

Jabal Amman, 2nd Circle

Programme of Italian Film Festival

1st day: "A ciascuno il suo" (Elio Petri) Arabic & French Subt.

2nd day: "Ape Regina" (Marco Ferreri) Arabic & French Subt.

3rd day: "Edipo Re" (Pier Paolo Pasolini) Arabic & French Subt.

4th day "L'avventura" (Michelangelo Antonioni) Arabic & French Subt.

ENGLISH CLASSES

THE BRITISH COUNCIL announces the commencement of the new term on October 9th. Classes are for adults, aged 17 and over.

Dates of term: October 9th - December 22nd
Times of classes: Afternoons and evenings.
Ladies classes in the mornings
Fee: JD 29.
Testing and registration will take place from October 2nd - 7th at the following times:
Testing 9.00-11.00; 3.00-5.00
Registration 9.00-12.00; 3.30-5.30

A fee of JD 0.500 will be charged for testing.

BRITISH COUNCIL
Rainbow Street, Off. First Circle
Tel. 36147/8.

THE
BRITISH COUNCIL
المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

ARABIC CLASSES

THE BRITISH COUNCIL announces the commencement of the new term on October 9th. Classes will be offered at two levels.

Dates of term: October 9th - December 22nd
Times of classes: Mornings.
Fee: JD 29

Registration will take place from October 2nd - 7th, from 9.00 - 12.00 and 3.30 - 5.30.

British Council
Rainbow Street, off. First Circle
Tel. 36147/8.

THE
BRITISH COUNCIL
المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

TÜRK HAVA YOLLARI

Special trip to Istanbul...
to start on Oct. 3, 1982. Departure from Amman will be at 6:00 p.m.

The Turkish Airlines

announce a special trip on board its new luxurious airliners on Sunday Oct. 3, 1982 from Amman to Istanbul and at special reduced fares.

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هنا من أصل

Crisis of confidence deepens in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — A crisis of confidence in Hong Kong financial markets deepened Friday, sending the share index to its lowest in more than two years, as China renewed its criticism of British statements on the colony's future.

The Hang Seng index of leading shares dropped 65.12 points to close at 862.06, its lowest since early May 1980, while the Hong Kong dollar fell sharply against other currencies.

Stock analysts and bankers said the index could drop to 700 next week unless China reassured the colony about its future.

They said investors were worried by China's rebuttal Friday of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's statement in Hong Kong on Monday that Britain bore moral responsibility for the colony. The New China News Agency said only Peking had a duty to Hong Kong and repeated that the treaties ceding the colony last century were illegal and void.

The Hang Seng index has dropped more than 230 points since Mrs. Thatcher's visit to Peking last weekend, falling sharply Thursday when a Chinese foreign ministry spokesman said sovereignty would be claimed over the entire territory "when the time is ripe."

The market was further depressed by a pessimistic economic assessment Thursday by Hong Kong's Financial Secretary John Bremridge, halving his original forecast of eight per cent growth for this year, dealers said.

The Hong Kong dollar was quoted in late trading Friday at 6.35 to the U.S. dollar after touching 6.39 this morning, the lowest since it was floated in 1973.

Foreign exchange dealers said it could still drop to seven to the U.S. dollar and noted it was also losing ground against other currencies.

Mrs. Thatcher said in Hong Kong on Monday after her Peking visit that the treaties with China still stood, and that discussions on the colony's future would start soon. One of the treaties, under which most of Hong Kong is leased from China, expires in 15 years.

Brokers said markets here took no comfort from Mrs. Thatcher's visit and said they feared there were deep divisions between Britain and China.

"There is definitely a feeling that China may well insist on more than sovereignty after 1997," one stockbroker said.

London's futures exchange starts colourful, hesitant

LONDON (R) — Business on London's latest financial market, offering futures contracts in currencies and interest rates, got off to a colourful but hesitant start Thursday on the first day of trading.

The London Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE) was opened in the 400-year-old royal exchange building by Bank of England Governor Gordon Richardson.

It is hoped that the exchange, launched at a cost of some £6 million (\$10.2 million) and equipped with 1,500 telephone lines, will boost the earnings and prestige of London as one of the world's leading financial centres.

However, dealers, decked out in brightly coloured jackets representing the 273 members firms of the exchange, were generally reluctant to take too many risks in a new market and business was restrained, exchange sources said.

LIFFE is the first financial futures market to be opened in Europe.

Although financial futures have become a multi-billion-dollar business in Chicago over the past 10 years, doubts have been raised about London's chances of success, particularly in view of the muted performance of the gold futures market here.

The "open cry" dealing system, copied from the

Chicago market where buyers and sellers are grouped into a "pit" to shout their requirements, is also an innovation for London.

And some dealers blamed the hesitancy on the system's novelty for traders accustomed to a more ordered style of business.

The principle behind financial futures trading is the same as that for commodities, where it is a long-established practice.

The system allows a trader to buy or sell a commodity, or currency, for a set price at a specified date in the future as a means of protecting himself against market movements.

Alternatively, he can seek to make a profit by gambling, or speculating, on which way the market will go.

Trading in London is initially being limited to two contracts—a three month interest contract in Eurodollars, which are dollars on deposit outside the U.S. banking system, and a sterling/dollar currency contract.

A total of 3,243 contracts were traded Thursday, and dealers said they were still optimistic of reaching 5,000 by the end of October. But the exchange would still have a long way to go to match Chicago where some 150,000 are dealt each day.

Paternoster Stores to buy Woolworth's chain in U.K.

LONDON (R) — F.W. Woolworth, the American retail chain, agreed Thursday to sell control of its 1,144-store British subsidiary to a newly-formed group of British investors who said they aimed to stay in the retail business.

Stock analysts said the deal would give an estimated \$246 million to the U.S. firm, which announced last week that it was closing 336 unprofitable American stores.

The new British investors, called Paternoster Stores, are a group of British insurance companies, pension funds and other investment institutions assembled by a merchant bank, Charterhouse Japhet. Many of them already held shares in the British chain, of which the U.S. parent owned 52.6 per cent.

The British chain had a turnover of more than £1 billion (\$1.7 billion) last year but showed disappointing profits of £21.8 million (\$37.3 million).

It has been called the sleeping giant of Britain's high streets because the real estate value of its network of stores outweighed the profits which the company made in them.

Frank Winfield Woolworth founded the firm in 1879 on the principle of selling the right goods to the public at the right price, a lesson that some analysts said had faded from management's memory in recent years.

Canadian bank indicted in fraudulent scheme

WASHINGTON (R) — Canada's Bank of Nova Scotia and seven individuals have been indicted by a federal grand jury in an alleged fraudulent tax shelter scheme involving more than \$122 million, the Justice Department said.

The indictment was the first ever against a foreign bank in a tax shelter case, the department said.

It charged that the defendants conspired to defraud the government by marketing fraudulent tax shelters based on coal and methanol research and development between 1977 and 1980.

Investors in the shelters were promised the opportunity to take tax deductions far in excess of the amount invested in limited partnerships and other businesses, the department said.

The Bank of Nova Scotia, which has its headquarters in Halifax, is Canada's fourth largest bank with assets of more than \$50 billion.

The indictment charged the bank and the manager of its branch at Grand Cayman in the British West Indies had taken part in creating more than \$27 million of fictitious loans in the coal shelter transactions.

Mr. William Kilpatrick, who owned or controlled corporations in the Cayman Islands, was among the individuals named in the indictment.

Indonesia to seek M.E. investors

JAKARTA (OPECNA) — Indonesian businessmen will use next year's meeting of the Islamic chamber of commerce and industry in Jakarta to attract investments from Middle East oil-producing countries.

Mr. Eddy Kowara, chairman of the Middle East division of Kadin, the Indonesian chamber of commerce and industry said they would also try to boost Middle East interest in Indonesian non-oil export commodities.

Kadin is preparing a list of development projects in which Middle East investors could participate on a joint-venture basis with Indonesians.

The Jakarta meeting of the Karachi-based Islamic chamber of commerce is scheduled for 19 to 21 April 1983.

Mr. Kowara noted that Middle East investors had been financing many ventures in the United States and Europe because they felt their investments would be safe in those countries.

At next year's meeting Kadin would try to make them see that an equally favourable investment climate existed in Indonesia, he said.

He said Indonesia would try to establish direct trade links with Middle East nations which at present imported Indonesian commodities through third countries.

Will Brazil avoid a debt crunch in 1983?

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil, second only to Mexico in the amount of foreign money it needs to borrow for its economic survival, will be lucky to avoid a debt crunch in 1983 after scraping by this year, bankers and diplomats say.

With foreign debts likely to top \$80 billion by the end of the year, Brazil experienced some worrying moments recently as foreign banks slowed down lending after the Mexican and Argentine debt crises shocked financial markets.

But foreign bankers here said that international lending to Brazil has already begun to recover

and Brazilian authorities and foreign bankers generally believe it can raise the \$4 billion of foreign loans it needs by the end of the year to finance its balance of payments deficit.

More of a question mark hangs over 1983.

A diplomat who specialises in economic affairs says that Brazil is likely to avoid a major credit crisis if oil prices remain stable or weaken, interest rates continue to fall and the world economy moves out of recession.

But any variations to that scenario would mean Brazil could have an extremely difficult year.

"If there is not a good recovery in the world economy next year, allowing fairly appreciable growth in exports, and if interest rates rise once more on the international markets, Brazil could find itself unable to honour its obligations," the conservative Estado de Sao Paulo said in a recent editorial.

Brazil is likely to have to borrow in 1983 at least the same amount as this year on international markets. An economist at Rio de Janeiro Federal University, Mr. Reinaldo Gonçalves, estimates the foreign loan requirement at \$17 to \$17.5 billion, while a central bank spokesman put the figure at \$16.5 billion.

The government has said it wants to avoid debt renegotiation or turning to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for help as Mexico had to do with its estimated \$90 billion of debts and Argentina with its \$36 billion.

Central Bank President Carlos Langoni said Brazil does not believe it is possible to correct the country's economic problems simply by renegotiating the debts or that Brazil would have easier access to loans if it went to the IMF.

In a bid to show its resolve, the central bank lately raised the required amount that banks must keep on hand, which effectively deprives domestic borrowers of potential funds.

A representative of a large U.S. bank said the credit-squeezing measure was partly meant to show the banking community Brazil was prepared to take the steps needed to keep the economy under control even in an election year.

The measure came shortly after the return to top government authorities from this month's IMF meeting in Toronto. "Having told bankers how different Brazil was from Mexico and Argentina, they

wanted to put their money where their mouth was," the U.S. bank representative said.

Brazil has said it is different from Mexico or Argentina because it has diversified export products and markets, a flexible exchange rate and loan maturities spread out fairly evenly over the coming years.

Mr. Mauricio Dias, vice-president of the Rio de Janeiro Institute of Economists, said Brazil has been hit hard by the world recession this year with exports now expected to total \$21 billion instead of \$28 billion at the start of the year.

Estimates from the foreign trade department of the Banco do Brasil put the trade surplus this year at \$500 to \$600 million compared with initial hopes at the start of the year of a \$3 billion surplus after a \$1.2 billion surplus last year.

Imports are expected to be

\$20.5 billion, lower than the original forecast of \$25 billion.

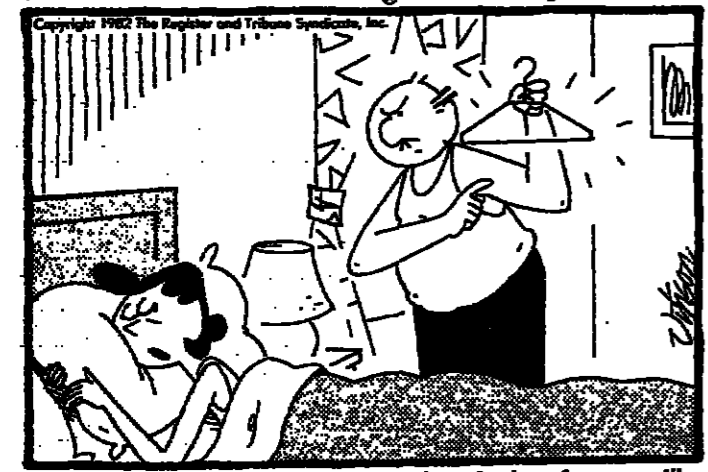
Political commentators said results of the congressional, state and municipal elections on November 15 are unlikely to change economic policy substantially.

Even though the government's Social Democratic Party, PDS, may lose its overall majority in the chamber of deputies, the centre of economic decision-making will remain with the close aides of President Joao Figueiredo, foremost of whom is planning minister and economic chief Mr. Antonio Delfim Netto.

From the way things stand now the government is likely to continue its tight monetary policy in 1983.

It will aim to cut public spending and subsidies, and only allow the economy to grow to the extent the balance of payments allows, Economist Reinaldo Gonçalves said.

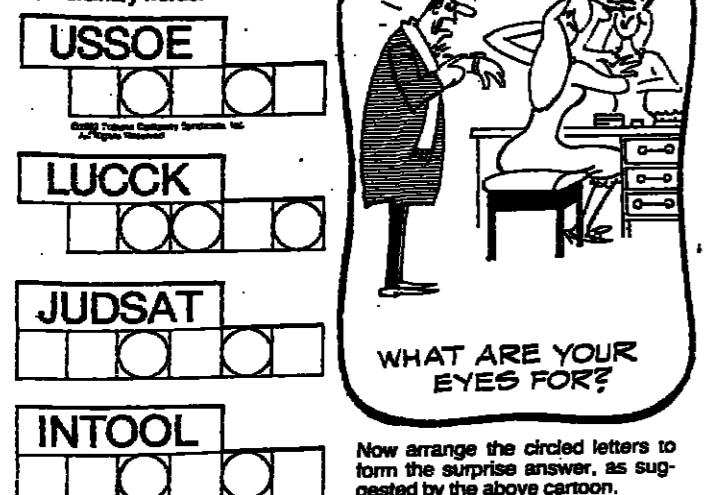
THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Wear yesterday's shirt! Think of the fun you'll have telling people you stayed out all night!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: FOR (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LEAKY COMET SCHEME OPPOSE
Answer: What SLOT MACHINES produce for their owners—CASH LOST IN 'EM

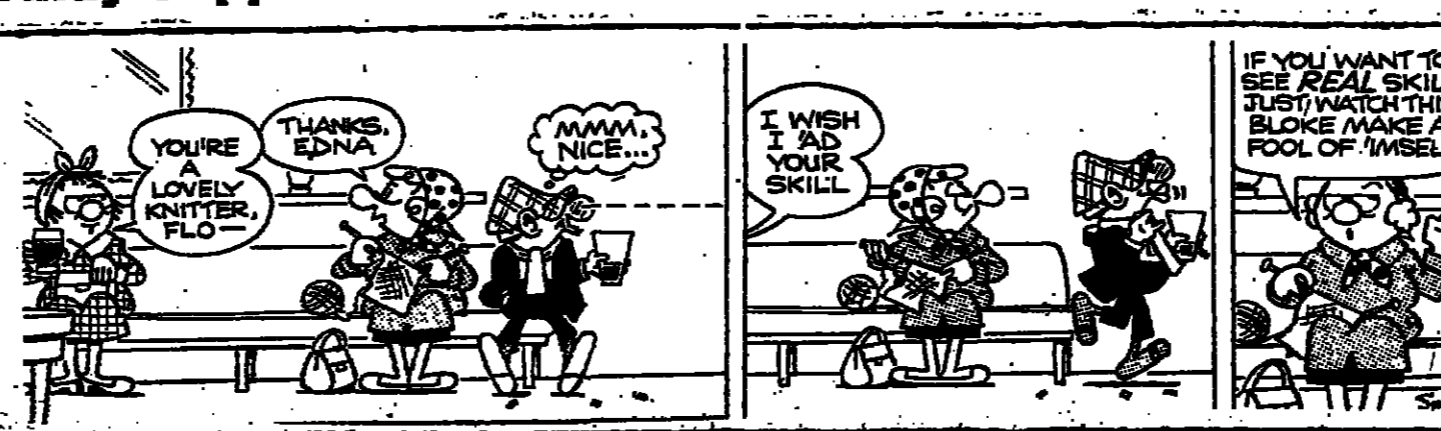
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Planetary conditions give you an excellent chance to bring to light situations in which you can advance quickly and achieve success. Make new arrangements important to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have creative thoughts now that need to be worked out in detail if you are to be successful. Don't neglect shopping.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your regular work methods and adopt a more efficient system that makes your work easier and more profitable.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A different approach at amusements can make them more enjoyable. Your creativity will also increase.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Small changes made at home can bring about more happiness and harmony there. Do some entertaining.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Gain greater accord with associates and friends by stating your aims and needs honestly. Be careful in motion.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your home and try to make it more functional. Be more concerned with improving your financial status.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Your duties can be handled well now if you use that determined attitude for which you are well known. Safeguard your health.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Seek the truth of something that is puzzling you at this time and solve the enigma. Engage in favorite hobby.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get together with congenials and enjoy the day. Take time to make plans to have greater income in the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Ideal day to confer with a close tie who can give you sound advice about the future. Strive for increased happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Add to present interests and you'll be on your way to greater abundance. A friend can bring you good luck.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan how to handle business dealings more satisfactorily. Try to please the one you love. Avoid an argument.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who easily comprehends the thinking of others and will get along well them. Teach the importance of action once a decision has been reached and then this can become an interesting and successful life.

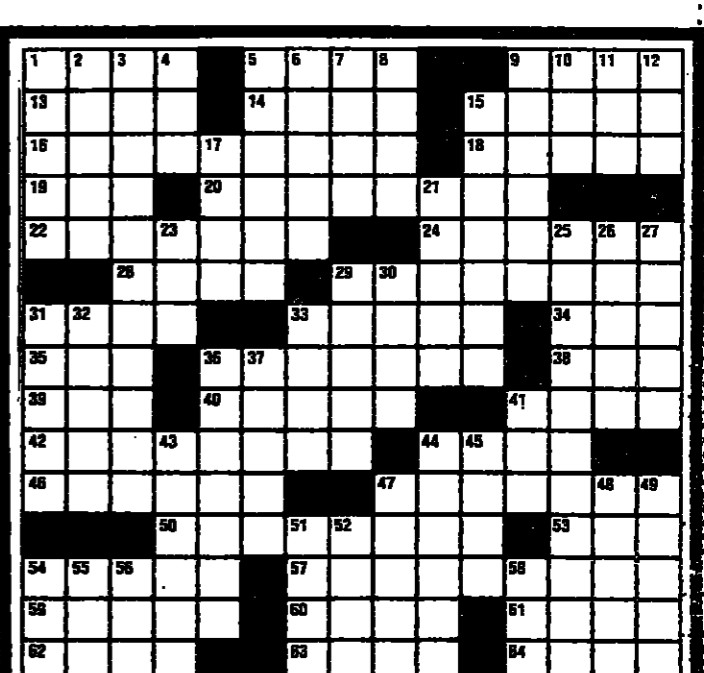
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By James E. Hinish, Jr.

ACROSS	29 Fund raiser	47 Motorists, at times	15 Penn et al.
1 Makes a move	31 Both: comb. form	50 1980 movie, with 51D	17 Plenty
5 Take— (imitations)	33 Stream	53 Coolidge	21 Glacial ridge
9 Purpose	34 Topeka's state: abbr.	54 Secure a ship's rope	23 Three: prof.
13 Dies —	35 In favor of	57 Alert	25 Surpass all others
14 Louver piece	36 Certain sect members	59 Shell's subjects	26 Make happy
15 Odd	38 Summer Fr.	60 Cakes' companions	27 Take up again
16 Prepare dessert	39 Break the —	61 — cut (stretched)	29 Vehicles
18 Make a retraction	40 Tough	62 Snakes	30 State "Make —" (doctor's command)
19 Holiday time	41 Make a fuss	63 Charles —, American diplomat	32 Coffee
20 Site of Hoover Dam	42 Management reorganizations	64 Spreads hay	33 Grate
22 Make over	44 Baltic native		36 American inventor and family
24 Helden, for one	46 Certain bettors		37 Residence
28 B.A. word			41 Broker's abbr.
			43 Barbecue dishes: var.
			44 Hemingway and Hemolka
			45 Nordic narrative
			47 Tarries
			48 — over the coals
			49 Luges
			51 See 50A
			52 Metric weight
			54 Bleat
			55 Hesitation sounds
			56 Chreut
			58 Moist

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

POPPED	ALP	CRISIS
EMERGE	VEL	MILOI
RENEGE	EMANATED	
KNIT	ROYALTY	
TEAM	ANTI	ATIE
STERNIA	GAL	NEV
CONSIDERED		
INTEREST	ESCAPES	
RESTORATION		
SOP	DIARY	OWLEY
ICE	EMIT	PEAN
MEDICATE	B	COLA
PLANKTON	GLOWER	
LONG	DIRT	MODIST
ETITE	LIVE	SWEDISH



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WORLD

Warsaw sets stage to dissolve suspended union

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities are preparing to dissolve the Solidarity trade union, a move which could be their most unpopular act since the declaration of martial law last December.

Official sources here said a new trade union bill now being discussed by Sejm (parliament) committees would be put before the Sejm during a session expected within the next two weeks.

If it is passed, which is thought likely, it will mean the automatic dissolution of Solidarity and all other trade unions operating before the military took over nearly 10 months ago, the sources said.

All union activity has been suspended since the military takeover, but the powerful Roman Catholic Church, Solidarity leaders interned and underground and Western countries have urged the authorities to restore the union.

The dissolution is being planned after a wave of violent street clashes between Solidarity supporters and police a month ago in which five people were reported killed. The clashes in 54 cities followed demonstrations called to show the extent of popular support for the suspended union.

port for the suspended union.

CBS crew molested

The officials said the government realised there would be great opposition to the move, but one senior official said: "I believe the workers are prepared for such a solution and will finally accept it."

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate, told a group of American newspaper editorial writers on Wednesday that moves to dissolve Solidarity could provoke serious street disturbances.

The government has embarked on an intensive press campaign in recent weeks apparently preparing people for the closing down of Solidarity, which had a membership of nearly 10 million and was the first independent union in the Eastern bloc.

The officials said government policy was to "wipe the slate clean" on the union issue, also scrapping the old Communist-led branch unions and the autonomous unions set up since 1980 as a way of cutting into Solidarity's power.

NEW YORK (R) — Three members of a CBS television crew, covering church services in Gdansk honouring Lech Walesa's birthday, were beaten, clubbed and kicked by uniformed Polish police, the network said Thursday.

The three, including a cameraman, soundman and the woman manager of CBS's Warsaw bureau, were also taken to Gdansk police headquarters where they were held for several hours before being released, a CBS spokeswoman said.

As a result of the beatings, cameraman Wlodimir Piechocki suffered a possible concussion, multiple bruises and required two stitches, the spokeswoman said.

The other members of the crew were identified by the network as soundman Jan Seliga and office manager Barbara Olszyna.

CBS news President Van Gordon Sauter sent telegrams protesting at the incident, as a violation of the Helsinki accords, to the Polish foreign ministry and to Foreign Minister Stephan Olszowski, who is in New York for a U.N. meeting.

Arab-Americans, Congressmen discuss Mideast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A delegation of Arab Americans from Michigan are in Washington to meet with their Congressman and administration officials to discuss the tragic events in Beirut and America's Mideast policy.

At meetings on Sept. 28, on Capitol Hill and at the State Department, they called for congressional hearings and investigations into the causes of last month's massacre of Palestinian civilians in west Beirut.

"We think the congressional members are trailing American public opinion on what is happening in the Middle East," said Abdeen Jabara, an attorney from Michigan and coordinator of the delegation.

He added that it was the delegation's mission to express the views of Arab Americans and the anguish of Arabs in the Middle East. "We are trying to be a bridge for the pain and frustration to the people in the Middle East," Mr. Jabara said.

The Michigan delegation of Arab-American leaders represents the largest number of Arab Americans in North America, numbering some 250,000. "We are becoming increasingly active in the public affairs of our local, state and national governments," Mr. Jabara said.

The delegation met on Capitol Hill with Nicholas Veliotis, assistant secretary of state, and 12 members of Congress.

Sen. Carl Levin of Michigan described the talks as useful because "both members of the congressional delegation and those that visited us felt that action should be taken to explore the causes of the Beirut massacre. There is also a strong feeling that peace should be achieved but it should be achieved with justice for all the people in the region."

The Arab-American leaders also called for inquiry by United States intelligence and State Department sources into the mass arrests of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians by Israel, congressional support for a cut-off of United States military aid to Israel and the suspension of economic aid to Israel pending the complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

pectable middle-of-the-road politician. While critics say his tone is self-righteous, aides say he is held in greater affection than any other West German politician.

At the close of World War II Mr. Kohl was in an army cadets' school in Berchtesgaden. Two years later he was one of the founders of the CDU's youth organisation in his home town of Ludwigshafen on the River Rhine.

He worked his way through university before taking a job as assistant to the owner of an iron foundry and then joining a chemicals firm.

In 1959, at the age of 29, he was elected to the Rhineland-Palatinate state parliament in Mainz as its youngest member. He was appointed state premier in 1969, becoming the youngest head of government of any of West Germany's 10 states.

He has also resisted intense pressure from the Christian Social Union (CSU) of Bavarian State

Helmut Kohl: Long wait pays off

BONN (R) — Conservative leader Helmut Kohl, long scorned by both critics and party colleagues as too colourless to become West Germany's chancellor, has been waiting seven years for his moment of glory.

When his new centre-right alliance ousted Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Friday, he confounded many who saw his personality and differences within the alliance as major obstacles to a change of government.

Mr. Kohl, leader of the Christian Democrats, held his new partners on course despite deep rifts in former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democratic Party (FDP), whose popularity plunged after it abandoned Mr. Schmidt's left-liberal coalition on Sept. 17.

He has also resisted intense pressure from the Christian Social Union (CSU) of Bavarian State

Premier Franz-Josef Strauss for immediate general elections apparently aimed at sweeping away the FDP.

In the two weeks leading up to Friday's parliamentary vote, Mr. Kohl demonstrated what commentators say is his chief asset—a talent for political survival against the odds.

Mr. Kohl, 52, rose fast through the ranks of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), becoming party leader in 1973 and opposition candidate for chancellor two years later.

But after he failed narrowly to unseat chancellor Schmidt in the 1976 federal elections, his political future looked bleak.

Known as "the black giant" because of his dark complexion and height—six feet four inches (1.93 metres), Mr. Kohl has led his party to a string of successes in regional elections since 1973.

He cultivates the image of a res-

Traffic moves unhindered once more across Beirut's green line

By Patrick Worsnip

BEIRUT — If you tried to drive across the "ring" between east and west Beirut during the past two years, a sniper concealed in one of the ruined buildings overlooking it would almost certainly have blown a hole in your car — and you.

You would have only entered the ring if you had negotiated the earth barricades at either end of it and the mines placed along it.

Now hundreds of motorists are using the road to drive in a few minutes between Hamra Street in mainly Muslim west Beirut and the heart of Ashrafieh in the Christian eastern sector.

The barricades have been swept away and the mines cleared by French and Lebanese army troops who man perfunctory checkpoints to wave drivers through.

The misleadingly named ring — it is almost dead straight — is an

elevated road more properly called the Fuad Shehab bridge after a former president of Lebanon.

Only about one kilometre long, it is by far the shortest and easiest way between the two halves of Beirut, avoiding complicated and traffic-clogged routes through the port or southern districts of the capital.

This "road of death" — many a motorist was killed there before it became a total no-go route — somehow symbolised both the closeness and the distance of east and west Beirut and at the same time the plight of the Lebanese people after the 1975-76 civil war.

No one was quite sure who the snipers were — Falangist militiamen on the east side or Palestinian and Lebanese leftists in the west, or both.

Many Beirutis believed there was a tacit agreement between the gunmen of both sides to keep the

road closed, as the forces in each half of the city feared invasion by the other.

But President Amin Gemayel has declared that there will be no more "green line" dividing the city.

Not surprisingly, the first motorists across the ring picked their way cautiously, not just for fear of undetected mines but also because the road was for some reason still littered with broken glass.

It was still an eerie drive between the tall hulks of shattered office blocks, prestige stores and banks that were once the pride of Beirut's now devastated commercial centre.

Pedestrians were more enterprising. They peered with awe over the railings flanking the fly-over down at the desolate streets where a forest of trees, shrubs and weeds gave some meaning to the term "green line."

U.S. F-16s to be based in Japan

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has announced plans to base about 50 advanced F-16 fighters in Japan to counter what it called the increased threat from Soviet forces across the Sea of Japan.

The Pentagon said it planned to base the first 24 of the F-16s at Misawa air base on Honshu Island beginning in 1985.

It said the U.S. air force would meet part of the cost of providing facilities for the planes. The anticipation was that Japan would pay the biggest share.

The announcement came as defence ministers of the two countries discussed Japan's financial contribution.

A joint statement issued after a 90-minute meeting said Japanese Defence Minister Soichiro Ito told U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that Tokyo could not agree to special funding for the F-16 facilities. But he hoped provision could be included in his country's overall support for U.S. forces in Japan.

China denounces Britain's statements on Hong Kong

PEKING (R) — China Friday challenged a statement by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that Britain bore a moral responsibility for the people of Hong Kong. It said it alone had a duty towards the colony's Chinese residents.

In the latest sign of Chinese displeasure with Mrs. Thatcher's stand on the issue, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said treaties under which China ceded Hong Kong in the 19th century were illegal and therefore null and void.

It objected strongly to remarks by Mrs. Thatcher at a press conference in Hong Kong last Monday when she said the treaties were valid and could not be abrogated by one side.

NCNA said the "unequal treaties, which were forced upon the Chinese people, provide an ironclad proof of British imperialism's plunder of Chinese territory."

"Now that the Chinese people have stood up, it is only natural that they find these unequal treaties, which were imposed upon China by Britain in the old days, unacceptable," it said.

Mrs. Thatcher visited Peking last week and held talks with Chinese leaders on the future of the aggressively capitalist colony on the South China coast.

Premier Zhao Ziyang told reporters during her visit that China intended to regain sovereignty over the territory. But he gave no indication what this would mean in practice and whether it would exclude British involvement in Hong Kong's administration.

At last Monday's press conference, Mrs. Thatcher repeatedly stressed what she called Britain's commitment to the people of Hong Kong. "What matters to me is that we discharge our moral duty to them," she said.

Britain's Labour finally puts its house in order

By Barry May

BLACKPOOL, England (R) — Michael Foot emerged Friday with his leadership of Britain's Labour Party enhanced and hopes of ousting the Conservative Labour government boosted by overtures of reconciliation from the left wing.

Tony Benn, the radical ex-peer often tipped as a successor to Mr. Foot, signalled it was time for rapprochement with the party hierarchy by giving an unequivocal pledge of loyalty Thursday at Labour's week-long annual conference.

His pledge of allegiance delighted conference delegates, anxious to restore party unity and convinced that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will call a general election next year.

Delegates deemed it essential that the British Labour movement put its divided house in order as soon as possible.

The rise of extremists on the left wing of the party was checked, largely due to a feeling in the big trades unions that Labour must be made more attractive to voters and show it is a credible alternative to Mrs. Thatcher's right-wing government.

constituency delegates, including many young activists, overwhelmingly opposed the purge.

Second: The national executive elections.

The unions gave the right more influence in the 12 places allocated them, while the constituencies packed their seven seats with leftists.

After its reverses, the left swiftly regrouped to form a new faction aimed at forging closer links between left-wing members of parliament and grassroots supporters.

And the changes on the national executive committee were challenged, although attempts to overturn the result failed.

The ironic charge now mounted by the left is that white-haired 69-year-old Mr. Foot, a figure of the left, has become a prisoner of the right.

In his keynote speech, Mr. Foot signalled that he has begun to moderate some of his left-wing views.

For example, he reaffirmed that a Labour government would take Britain out of the European Community, which the party decided last year should be done without a referendum.

But he introduced an element of ambivalence by saying in the same context: "We are also committed to Socialism and understand our international commitments and obligations."

Mr. Foot also reiterated his support for nuclear disarmament, but significantly dropped the important qualifying word "unilateral."

And he revived the idea of the 1974 social contract between organised labour and the then Labour government by appealing to the unions for close cooperation on a joint approach to economic policy, including pay restraint.

Party sources said Mr. Foot was looking towards a pay deal with the unions in order to carry out Labour's aim of cutting unemployment from its present record of 3.3 million to one million within the five-year term of a government.

"There is no possibility of that happening if the Labour government is quarrelling with the TUC (Trades Union Congress)," he told the delegates.

Despite the opposition of many in the Labour movement to any restrictions on unfettered pay bargaining, leaders of the biggest unions backed cooperation with an incoming Labour government.

NEWS IN BRIEF

French arms sales accelerate this year

PARIS (R) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu said France received arms export orders totalling 26.4 billion francs (\$3.7 billion) for the first six months of this year, compared with 32.8 billion francs (\$4.6 billion) for the whole of 1981. He told the French national assembly's defence committee the increase was mainly due to arms sales to India and Egypt, as well as to Saudi Arabia, one of France's main arms clients.

Protestant policeman shot in N. Ireland

OMAGH, Northern Ireland (R) — A part-time policeman was shot dead on his way to work Friday in what police believed to be Northern Ireland's latest sectarian killing. Police said Gerard O'Neill, a 28-year-old Protestant, was ambushed while riding his motorcycle along a lane beside a forest in County Tyrone.

'72,000 homeless in south Lebanon'

VIENNA (R) — A spokesman for the Vienna-based U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) said that there were an estimated 72,000 homeless refugees in South Lebanon excluding Beirut. The number of refugees in Beirut was not known, he added. The spokesman said fear and destruction have prevented all but one of the United Nations schools for Palestine refugees in South Lebanon from reopening on time.

No more roses for Marilyn Monroe

LOS ANGELES (R) — Former baseball star Joe Dimaggio, who was married to Marilyn Monroe for nine months, has cancelled a 20-year-old order for roses to be placed in front of her tomb, a Los Angeles florist said Thursday. After Miss Monroe died in 1962, Dimaggio ordered six red roses to be placed at the tomb three times a week. Hollywood florist Bob Lahant said the order was cancelled this week without any explanation.

Pakistan named as big source of drugs

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — A flood of heroin is being smuggled into Western Europe from Pakistan, an international anti-narcotics unit said here Friday. The amount of Pakistani heroin seized in Western Europe more than tripled last year to 110 kilograms, and in the first six months of this year a further 191 kg of the drug were impounded, the working group said in a report after a two-day meeting. The group comprises crime-fighting officials from Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, Italy, the U.S. and France.

Euro-parliament to send team to Mideast

BRUSSELS (R) — The European parliament's administrative bureau has decided to send a small group of Euro-M.P.s on an informal mission to occupied Jerusalem and Beirut, parliamentary sources said. The mission will explore the prospects for sending simultaneously two official parliamentary delegations, one to the Israeli Knesset (parliament) and another to Lebanon.

Warsaw Pact winds up its manoeuvres

VIENNA (R) — Massive Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in Bulgaria, codenamed "Shield 82," ended Thursday with a parachute drop and sea landing of Soviet and Bulgarian forces, the official BTA news agency reported. The manoeuvres, involving 60,000 troops and the first major exercises to be held in Bulgaria, began three days late on Tuesday. Troops from all Warsaw Pact countries participated except for Romania, which sent only staff officers. Romania, which has said it will never be involved in an attack on another country, refuses to send its troops to Warsaw Pact manoeuvres or to allow such exercises on its own territory.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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marked length in the major suits, could not interfere at the one-level.

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A ♠A7 ♠AJ754 ♠AJ98
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
?

What do you bid now?
A. — With all first-round controls except in the suit bid by partner, you should not overlook slam possibilities. We suggest you make a cue-bid of three hearts. Partner's next bid might put you in a better position to determine the final contract.

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A3 ♠KJ8 ♠AKQ1095 ♠5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠
?

What do you bid now?
A. — Even if partner is dead minimum for his response, with your powerhouse the prospects for game seem very bright. Your first duty is to alert partner to your strength. You do so by cue-bidding two spades. That should facilitate getting to the correct game (diamonds, hearts or no trump are all possible), or even to slam if partner has the right cards.

Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠972 ♠KJ9 ♠KJ985 ♠4
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Dble
Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
?

What action do you take?
A. — By first doubling and then bidding a new suit, partner has shown a strong hand. With 9 points in high cards, you have a much better holding than partner has any right to expect, even though you have a singleton in his suit. We would venture three no trump.

Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK1095 ♠AQ1076 ♠985
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Dble Pass
?

What action do you take?
A. — It is not our practice to sit for partner's low-level penalty doubles of an overcall when we have opened a distributional hand that included a void in the enemy suit. Therefore, our recommendation is to bid two diamonds. Don't jump shift, because you do not have enough for game unless partner can raise one of your suits voluntarily.

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South with 90 on score you hold:
♠KJ1073 ♠1098 ♠43 ♠854
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?

A. — Even though one heart is enough for rubber, it is doubtful that the opponents will let the game go by default. Therefore, we would like to get in a bid while the price is cheap. Bid one spade, even if only to make the opponents think that we might hold something. Two hearts is a close second.

Q.3 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠83 ♠AJ9 ♠AKQJ10762
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
?

What do you bid now?
A. — You would like to make some forcing bid, but no good one is available. The only solution is to jump to three clubs, even though that is a decided underbid. Technically, that is not forcing, but the bidding is unlikely to die there. It sounds as if partner has quite a good hand because the opponents, despite

NATO ministers to hold informal talks in Canada

NEW YORK (R) — Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) meet in a mountain resort near Montreal this weekend for informal talks, the first of their kind for NATO.

In La Sapiniere, a Laurentian mountains resort, they plan to hold shirt-sleeve discussions on East-West relations, improving NATO machinery and sharing the defence burden.

The talks are designed to supplement the more rigid format of defence and foreign ministerial meetings that the 16-member alliance holds at regular intervals.

NATO officials said they expect the discussions to range over economic and other issues not generally dealt with in the formal meetings, though there is no agenda for the talks.

One aim, they said, is a better understanding among the allies whose relations have been strained in recent years.

Differences on East-West rel-

ations have been brought to a high pitch by a bitter dispute over U.S. sanctions against the planned natural gas pipeline from Soviet Siberia to Western Europe.

The issue has been discussed these past few days in meetings between Secretary of State George Shultz and European ministers here for the United Nations General Assembly.

But official spokesmen said the talks focussed on the broader topic of East-West relations as a move towards a coordinated alliance policy on trade with Moscow.

British sources said the pipeline issue, which directly affects only a handful of NATO members, would not be central at the Canadian session.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo is expected to raise so-called North-South issues of relations between rich and poor countries not usually covered in NATO conferences.

Suharto warns opposition to keep religion apart from national politics

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto swore-in a new parliament Friday and issued a thinly-veiled warning to the Muslim opposition party to strictly separate religion and politics.

In his last major policy speech before presidential elections in March, Gen. Suharto issued his "basic guidelines of state policies," which will become the blueprint for the next five-year development plan.

The most controversial part of his half-hour speech dealt with the subject of political stability.

He said it was of the "utmost importance" on consolidating national integration that all socio-political forces follow the secular state ideology of Pancasila as the sole political principle.

But "this does not conflict and cannot possibly conflict with religion," he told the 460 new members of the lower house and 960-person congress.

All political activities should already have the aim of strengthening Pancasila, he added, but "this does not conflict and cannot possibly conflict with rel-

igion."

"Religious organisations continue to have rights and an honourable place in which to live and flourish in this land..."

Indonesia, the most populous predominantly Muslim country, held general elections in May in which Gen. Suharto's military-backed Golkar Party won another landslide victory.

The opposition United Development (PPP) Party, which won 94 of 364 contested seats, has adopted the emotive Kaaba shrine in Mecca as an electoral symbol and has close connections with the country's Islamic hierarchy.

There were complaints during the election some PPP candidates were campaigning on religious grounds and suggested the administration was "anti-Islam."

President Suharto also suggested Friday the controversial system of appointed parliamentary seats, mostly held by the military, could be changed through a referendum.

He defended the present appointee system saying it safeguarded the constitution and

made it difficult for parliament to muster the required two-thirds majority to amend the constitution without the consent of military.

He acknowledged criticisms the system is undemocratic and suggested congress rule that any constitutional amendment be put to the country in a referendum. With this safeguard, he said, the rule on military appointments could be changed.

The suggestion was floated previously by President Suharto, but its formal inclusion in his state policy outline makes its adoption almost certain.

Congress, which meets once every five years, will gather for an 11-day session in March to elect a new president and vice-president. Since Gen. Suharto is the only presidential candidate his selection for a fourth five-year term in a virtual certainty.

The re-selection of vice-president Adam Malik is regarded as less certain and Indonesian sources suggest a possible replacement would be Home Minister Amir Machmud.

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